Mrs. Stewart is reported ill in Chicago.

Mrs. Liebig has gone on a hunting trip.

Mr. Harry Leonard left Friday night for New York.

Mrs. Valler left last week Tuesday for St. Louis.

Dr. J. Arnold and son left Tuesday for Holden, Mo.

Mr. Reginald Parsons left Monday evening for Chicago.

Miss Murphy, the stand-by of the Antlers, is convalescent.

Mr. Herman Russell of Denver was in the city Saturday.

Mr. F. H. Pettingell went up to Cripple Creek Saturday.

Mr. T. A. Kent, of Cripple Creek, came down from camp Sunday.

Miss Edna Taylor is on a visit to San Bernardino, California.

Mr. A. G. Martin of Denver was a visitor in the city Saturday.

Mrs. Mary Reed left Wednesday morning for Stockton, California.

Mr. and Mrs. L. C. Weyand left Thursday night for Brighton, Iowa.

Mr. E. O. Stanard, Sr., registered at the Antlers Wednesday evening.

M. Simpson, of Toronto, Ont., is visiting her sister, Mrs. Van Dusen.

[illegible] Salmon and wife have returned from a pleasure trip to California.

Mrs. E. B. Goold of Victor is visiting Mrs. F. R. Harrington of Manitou.

Mr. O. E. W[illegible], a prominent attorney of Cripple Creek is in the city.

Mr. H. H. Sheppard of the Chicago and Alton road was a visitor last Thursday.

Mr. Robert [illegible], a prominent New York attorney, is a visitor in the city.

Mr. John C. Glover and mother of Del Norte are visiting relatives in the city.

Mr. and Mrs. F. Barnett are in Washington and will not return home for some weeks.

Mr. J. Sampson and family arrived home from New York Wednesday morning.

F. D. Roger, family and maid, of Portland, Me., have taken apartments at the Alta Vista.

Mr. F. G. Whipp of the Isabella company, came down from Cripple Creek Saturday.

Mr. J. F. Breeder, traveling passenger agent of the Erie, was a visitor in the city Friday.

Mrs. Mary A. Gaines and her daughter Mrs. Drake, left for Stockton, Cala., on Thursday.

Mrs. L. W. Wilson left last week, to spend the winter at Wichita, Kansas, with her sister.

Mr. W. J. Halsal who has been visiting the Cheney family, left for Boston Thursday evening.

Mr. and Mrs. George Barhard left last day for a month's visit to their old home at Smithville, Mo.

R. D. Hall, superintendent of the Colorado Telephone company of Denver, was in the city Sunday.

Mrs. Hamp left Wednesday evening for Collingwood, Ontario, and will be away for an extended period.

James M. Marsh, of Lynn, Mass., is back at the Alta Vista, after a week spent at Manitou Park.

Mr. Henry M. Blackmer left for New York last week Tuesday. He will be absent about two weeks.

Mr. Will Frizzell, who was recently injured in a practice football game in Manitou, is rapidly recovering.

Mrs. W. A. Davis and son, who have been visiting friends in the east, are expected home this week.

Miss Stockwell and Miss Frances Stockwell from New York have arrived in this city to spend the winter.

Mr. Charles F. Sellers, formerly of Wright & Sellers, Manitou, was visiting friends in that city Sunday.

Mr. Virgil Cooper and Mrs. Cooper, his mother, from Kansas City, are in the city to spend the winter.

Mrs. C. V. Graham, of Zanesville, O., who spent last winter at the Antlers, has returned for the winter.

Mr. and Mrs. E. E. English who have been in Manitou for a couple of years, left for Philadelphia Thursday.

Mr. Charles Martin, late of Cripple Creek, left Wednesday for Salt Lake City, to be gone about a week.

Mr. P. J. Lonigan who has been a guest of the Antlers for some time past, left Friday morning for San Francisco.

Mr. Harry Martin of Stockton, California is in the city on a visit to his sister, Mrs. J. H. Shemwell of Brookside.

Mr. Herman Wheeler, general agent of the Chicago and North Western road, was a visitor in town Wednesday.

Senator Burton of Wichita, Kas., who worsted Senator J. J. Ingalls in the memorable Republican caucus, is in the city.

Mr. and Mrs. L. C. Weyand and family left Thursday for Chicago, where they expect to make their home in the future. Mr. Weyand has sold his home to W. K. Edgar.

Mr. Geo. W. Fryhofer, who has been the guest of Mr. and Mrs. W. E. Fryhofer, left last Monday for his home in Chicago.

Mr. Charles Berry is making preparations for his journey to St. Louis, Mo., which will be undertaken about December 2[illegible].

Mr. and Mrs. W. K. Jewett and Miss Enderhill of New York, arrived in the city Saturday. They are stopping at the Antlers.

Miss Georgia B. Shellenberger of Washington, D. C., arrived at the Antlers Friday morning and joined her father's family here.

Mr. A. J. Owenby, who has been living at the Alamo, departed Wednesday for the Atlantic coast and will shortly sail for Europe.

Louis H. Jackson, wife and son, of Denver spent Sunday at the Alta Vista, accompanied by Miss Anna [illegible] Dey of Iowa City, Ia.

Mr. [illegible] Hurd and wife of England and Mr. Arthur Hurd of Utica, New York, arrived in the city Saturday and are stopping at the Antlers.

Mr. John Greenough, of Poor & Greenough, New York, owners of Broadmoor, returned to the city Saturday, after a short visit to Glenwood Springs.

Mr. [illegible] S. Thompson who has been in the city two months, left Friday morning, accompanied by his son, for a month's trip in Old Mexico, on business.

Mr. W. J. Wilson of New Orleans, who has been a resident of this city for the past year, will shortly leave for a visit to his old home in the Crescent City.

Mr. W. H. Hayden of the firm of Britton & Hayden, photographers, of this city who left for Ogden, Utah last Monday for his health, died on Wednesday.

The friends of Mrs. William B. France will regret to hear of the death of her only sister, Miss Ada Eggert, who died in Philadelphia Friday of heart failure.

Mrs. R. S. Smith, who has been visiting relatives in Grand Rapids, Mich., and Kansas City for about three months, returned to her home in this city Wednesday.

Mr. F. M. Shaw, the well known traveling passenger agent of the Gulf road, was visiting here Tuesday, preparatory to starting on an extended trip along the Pacific coast.

The class of '98 of the High school held one of the most enjoyable social events of the season Friday evening at Durkee hall. It was the class party and was attended by about 50.

Mr. P. P. Kiel, Mr. W. Kiel and Mrs. Kiel, of Albert Lea, Minn., brothers and mother of Mr. Kiel of the Kiel Carriage company, are in the city. They will remain for the winter.

The "Ninety-Eight" dancing club of the High school will meet at Durkee hall the first Friday in each month from 8 to 10 o'clock, and the remaining Fridays in the afternoon from 4 to 6 o'clock.

Mr. P. A. McCurdy, who left the Springs on a trip for his health, is very much improved, and is now in Lawrence, Kas. He is contemplating a visit to the far east before his final return.

Mr. L. B. Coates, well known in business circles here 10 years ago, is visiting Mr. Van E. Rouse. Mr. Coates was in the real estate business at the stand now occupied by Matthew Kennedy.

Mrs. Grace Sibbald of Cripple Creek stopped in the city Tuesday on her return from a visit to California. Mrs. Sibbald is one of the most beautiful women in Cripple Creek and has a host of friends in that city.

Mr. and Mrs. F. H. Morley, Miss Morley and Miss MacGinness, comprise a party of Springs people temporarily staying at the Antlers. They will leave in a month and sail on the Kaiser Wilhelm to "do the continent" for nine or ten months.

The Aerial Dancing club, composed of 40 young men of this city, has recently been organized. The club will give monthly dances, the first occurring next Thursday evening at Durkee hall. Music will be furnished by Barnes' orchestra.

The Kansas City Star of Sunday, November 7, says: "Mrs. M. S. Morgan, of Independence, announces the engagement of her daughter, Mary Agnes, to Mr. Frank H. Pettingell, of Colorado. Mr. Pettingell is a banker at Colorado Springs, and is well known in Kansas City."

Mr. James E. Preston of Denver, commercial agent of the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul railway, was in the city Saturday, acting as chaperone for Messrs. H. T. Griffin, chief clerk in the general passenger department, and Edward F. Ellwell, stationery supply agent for the C. M. and St. P. The trio took all the principal points of interest about the city and were pleasantly entertained during their stay.

Miss Mae Shearer of the "In Gay New York" company is one of the prettiest young women in that excellent company. She is an old favorite in this city and has a host of friends. She will probably return to Colorado Springs after her engagement terminates with Klaw and Erlanger, and spend her vacation here.

Mr. John Greenough, member of the firm of Poor & Greenough of New York, is in the city. Mr. Greenough is the American managing director of the New York and London Investment corporation, the owners of Broadmoor. It is understood that Mr. Greenough is here to see after matters connected with the re-building of the Broadmoor casino.

Centennial Circle.

The Centennial Circle held an unusually pleasant meeting last week with Mrs. A. B. Conwell on East Dale street.

One of the most interesting features of the afternoon was the report of Mrs. Byron Rimebaugh, delegate to the Federation of Women's Clubs, held in Pueblo recently. She praised the cordial hospitality of the Pueblo women, the general excellence of the papers and the spirited and spicy discussions that followed.

Among other things she said that "the large body of intelligent, composed and elegantly attired women who filled their positions in such an acceptable manner made her proud of the fact that she was a Colorado woman. The cowboy hat was not in evidence."

Result of the Book Social.

The result of the "book social," held at the rooms of the Coburn Library club, was as follows:

Mrs. Joslyn—Haskell's Konkaput and Other Poems.
Miss L. Allen—Romola, The Heart of Old Hickory.
Mrs. Frank McClintock—Margaret Maitland, Richard Hurdis, An Original Belle, Two Years Ago, Strickland's Modern History.
Mrs. Tick—The Sunday Chalet.
Miss Dorsey—Fresh Fields, Chapters from a Life, Making the Most of Life, Memoranda Sacra, Friday's Child.
The Misses Baker—Sign of the Four, March Hares, the Cliff Dwellers, A Venetian June, Miss Bagg's Secretary.
Miss Prescott—A Lady of Quality.
Miss Cates—A Mortal Antipathy.
Mrs. Ensign—American Fruit Culturist, The Farmers' and Mechanics' Manual.
Mrs. Butin—Cruden's Concordance, The Breeds of Livestock.
Mrs. Halliday—Quo Vadis.
Tetley & Gorman—Works of William Carlton (three vols.).
Mrs. Croom—Manual of Christian Evidences, Our Digestion.
Edward H. Harris—Quo Vadis.
Friend—A Man of Mark.
Miss Emma Goudy—We Two.
Mrs. R. S. Barnes—Andersen's Fairy Tales.
Mrs. Blackmer—Wilkie Collins' Works (15 vols.), Lives of Celebrated Females, Bryant's Poems, Lowell's Poems, The Lamplighter.
Mrs. Solly—America and Americans, Jane Field.
Miss A. R. Bell—Hitherto, King Noanett, Londres, Far from the Madding Crowd, Two of Them, When a Man's Single, Dream Life, Marjorie Daw, Marcella (two vols.), History of the United States, Glorious Fortunes, Madame Chrysanthème, Land of the Lingering Snow, A Spinster's Leaflets.
Mr. F. B. Hill—The Stark Munro Letters, Yolande, Songs of Happy Life.
Mrs. Crawford—Life of Logan, Modern Dwellings.
Mrs. Theo. Harrison—Young America Abroad (six vols.).
Low's Book Store—Stanley's Life and Travels.
Mrs. O. G. Goss—Unknown, Lily of San Miniato, Ministering Children.
Mrs. E. V. Smith—Wide Awake.
Miss A. A. Warren—The House of the Wolf, First Violin, The White Company, A Bachelor Maid, The Grasshoppers, Wormwood, A Soldier and a Gentleman, Every Inch a Soldier, Kate Carnegie.
Mrs. E. C. Goddard—St. Ives.
Mrs. W. Frost—The Sword of Damocles.
Mrs. H. E. Waterman—History of English Literature.
Mrs. M. A. Erickson—Twenty-five cents.
Miss F. J. Plimpton—One dollar.
From —Twenty-five cents.
Mr. Ashby—A handsome eight-day clock.

The Lyceum Course.

The opening of the Lyceum course at the Temple theater Tuesday evening was a remarkable one in many respects. The audience was a large and cultured one and this in the face of the dismal failure of last year certainly augured well for the coming season.

The initial number of the course was indeed a happy selection. The Redpath Concert company has a national reputation and seldom is the Colorado Springs public given an opportunity to hear such artists.

1. Minuet in A flat..........Papendieck
   Signor Sapio
2. Revenge, Timotheus Cries (Alexander's Feast).........Handel
   Mr. Beresford
3. Chi Mi Frena (Lucia)........Donizetti
   Mrs. Murray
4. Bird Song (The Pearl of Brazil) David
   Mme. De Vere
5. Fantasie (Carmen).......Bizet-Hubay
   Mr. Listemann
6. Deep in the Mine ....Jude
   Mr. Beresford
7. Ave Maria ....Schubert-Wilhelmj
   Mrs. Murray and Mr. Listemann
8. Air (Sampson)
   Let the bright Seraphim in burning row
   Their loud, uplifted angel trumpets blow
   ....Handel
   Mme. De Vere
9. Danse les Sylphs ....Godefroid
   Mrs. Murray
10. Love's Message, (Message d'Amour..........Franz
   Mme. De Vere, Mr. Beresford, Mrs. Murray, and Messrs. Listemann and Sapio.

Tickets on sale 121 North Tejon St.

Casino a Certainty.

The Broadmoor casino will be rebuilt. This statement was made Wednesday by the president of the London and New York Investment company, Mr. J. Greenough, of New York, who is empowered to make any arrangement whatever in connection with the interests of the Broadmoor Land and Improvement company which is practically one and the same corporation as the former.

The many stories of the rebuilding of Broadmoor's beautiful palace are one and all mere, idle rumor in comparison with the foregoing announcement. Mr. Greenough came here with the express purpose of finally settling the question which has agitated the people of Colorado Springs since the very morning of the destructive fire and clothed with authority, he formally determined yesterday that Broadmoor should be itself again.

Mr. Greenough made another important deck on at the same time. He announces that the negotiations on the organization of a local stock company to reconstruct the casino are withdrawn. Subscriptions for stock in that company will now cease, that plentiful flow, which threatened to inundate even Broadmoor's neighborly, towering mountain.

The deal is off and the original and company will prosecute the good work unaided by any outside influence.

Mr. Greenough exacts only one provision in the rebuilding of the property.

Certain transportation concessions are to be given the owners of Broadmoor. There's no reason in beating around the bush in this conservative qualification and it might be openly said that the Rapid Transit company will be expected to extend some sort of a patronage or stimulant to the popularizing of the place.

There are other plans for Broadmoor, and Superintendent Chisholm assures that, independent of the casino, there will be arrangements perfected whereby Broadmoor will actually become a big and thriving suburb. Houses are to be erected and the thousand and one things done to make the spot attractive and popular.

Mr. Greenough is not the only casino constructor on the plains. There is another and a fine one too, and perhaps his casino will be a fact just as soon as Mr. Greenough's.

Mr. D. V. Donaldson has been working on the City Casino idea for some time and has made substantial progress. Already a site has been chosen and approved of by all the promoters. The location is highly advantageous, and a publishing of the exact position is now withheld for various and sensible reasons.

It is not thought that the two casinos will conflict or compete with each other in any way. Different methods will be employed in the running of them, and each will have its particular place in society.

Schedule Being Filled.

The management of the Colorado Springs Football and Baseball association has succeeded in scheduling two more games of football, both of which will be strong games and both of which will be played in this city. On November 25 the local team will meet the strong D. A. C. team and a week later, Saturday, December 4, the game will be with the Denver Wheel club.

Jones a Hero.

By far the best coyote hunt held this season occurred Sunday morning. The day was beautiful one, and the prettiest run after a prairie wolf ever witnessed in El Paso county repaid the enthusiastic sportsmen for their loss of a late Sunday morning nap.

About 15 devotees of the royal sport met at the El Paso stables at 8 a. m., all equipped and ready for the start. Mr. Charles Walker decided to try the big pasture east of town and the merry party consisting of Messrs. Walker, Hagerman, Stephens, Dr. White, Lester, Neo, Monk, Jones and several others were soon on their way. A coyote was sighted just outside the big pasture, and by careful maneuvering the party approached to within a quarter of a mile. The dogs were unleashed, and then began a straight-away dash for 3½ miles which was thrilling in the extreme. The entire party managed to keep well up with the hounds for the first mile, when the redoubtable Winn Jones forged ahead on a fiery steed, closely followed by Mr. Walker. The pace was a terrific one, but "Whirlwind Jones" (as he has since been called), rode like a demon and set the pace for the entire crowd.

An unavoidable accident just before the finish prevented Mr. Jones from being in at the death. The other members of the party claim that Mr. Jones was thoroughly distanced in the final struggle, but he was telling his friends last night that he was the only man who was with the hounds when the coyote was captured, and that he had a deadly encounter with the fierce prairie wolf and defended himself with a small pen-knife, and slew the monster before the other members of the party hove in sight.

Two Contests.

John M. Jackson, Republican candidate for the office of county assessor and F. J. Steinmetz, Republican candidate for the office of county treasurer, will contest the election of Mathew J. Layden and William E. Rohde to the above mentioned offices and ask the county court to recount the ballots cast in the recent election, declare the contestors duly elected to the said offices of assessor and treasurer of El Paso county, and that the certificates of election heretofore issued by the county clerk to the said Mathew J. Layden and William E. Rohde be declared of no force and effect.

Both contestors claim that 259 votes which were legally cast for the said contestors John M. Jackson and F. J. Steinmetz were not counted for the contestors, either through error, mistake, malconduct, fraud or corruption on the part of the judges of the election in the precincts specified, and that 222 votes were falsely counted by the said judges for said Mathew J. Laydon and William E. Rohde.

MERE MENTION.

Hazlehurst company have moved their office to room 50, First National Bank block.

Messrs. Clarence Edsall & Co. have moved into new offices in the Hagerman building.

Mrs. A. H. Garnett has recovered from her recent illness and was able to be out last week.

Mr. Samuel S. Green, manager of the Hotel and Wine Gazette of San Francisco, is in the city.

Mr. George Jackson, the Strickler tunnel contractor, and family, left Wednesday for Philadelphia.

Mr. I. B. Grafton, county superintendent of schools, left last week for a trip to Wichita, Kansas.

A license to marry was Thursday issued to Mathew A. Climo and Jennie A. Dunn, both of Cripple Creek.

Miss Jenckes, a missionary who has been in this city for a little time past, has gone to Hot Springs, Ark.

The El Paso Medical association held their regular monthly session last Wednesday night in the Antlers.

Mr. F. A. Allen, the popular caterer of the McGregor restaurant, has taken a year's lease on that property.

Mr. Will Frizzell, son of the Manitou contractor by the same name, broke his leg in a game of football Friday afternoon.

Tom Hines, of 418 South Weber street, Thursday reported the loss of a Peerless wheel, which was stolen from his residence.

During the first five days of this month the city building inspector granted permits to erect buildings to the value of $5,000.

Mitchell & McCall have moved their office from 101 East Pike's Peak avenue to the First National Bank building, room 50.

George B. Mumper, the Manitou grocer, has sold out his business to Cooper Brothers. Mr. Mumper goes east for permanent residence.

The fire department had a run Friday to box 51 on the west side. Some boys had started a fire on the prairie, but no damage was done.

Albert Williams, a runaway boy was arrested Saturday by Officer Sixt. The youth seems to be incorrigible but will be turned over to his parents.

Graves & Ashton, of the Three Rule grocery, 113 East Huerfano, have sold their stock of groceries to G. W. Myers formerly of the Keystone.

Mr. George F. Harbaugh has bought the Tama house, corner of Nevada avenue and Huerfano street, and will continue to conduct it in first-class style.

Officer Williams, at the power house in the south end, picked up a handsome "P. C. B." cuff button Saturday and is now at a loss to find an owner.

Attorney L. D. Hubbard has accepted a position with L. W. Cunningham and will have charge of the collection department in Mr. Cunningham's office.

Work is being pushed on the new telephone building on Kiowa street. The foundations will soon be completed and the structure will rapidly assume shape.

Mr. George M. Walker and wife, formerly of the Manitou house in Manitou, were in the city last week. Mr. and Mrs. Walker will spend the winter in the south.

Rev. J. C. S. Weilles, formerly rector of St. Andrews Episcopal church in Manitou, but now chaplain of the Sing Sing prison, is visiting Manitou for a few days.

Gus Protel was fined $5.00 and costs in police court Thursday. Protel is the man who threw a bill collector out of the Alpha restaurant for presenting him with a bill for $1.10.

Roland Ross, a runaway boy from Denver, was being searched for Thursday by the local police. Ross was last seen in the company of R. R. Moore, a Colorado Midland engineer.

Jerome Markle, the noted crook and whose set of tools was captured by the Colorado Springs police, is again in the hands of the law. This time he was caught in Detroit.

Fire Chief Baty is in receipt of a letter from the chief of the St. Louis department asking for a photograph which will be placed in a collection of distinguished chiefs of America.

The city clerk is receiving many inquiries regarding the sale of $75,000 water bonds, all of which will bear 4½ per cent interest. The indications are now that the city will receive a premium upon the bonds.

A game of football Friday afternoon between the third class of the High school and scrub team called the East Siders, resulted in a tie, the score being 6 to 6. Ried, Barney, Spicer, Watson and Bush did most of the ground gaining.

Officer Elliott of the local police department, now has his home brightened by the presence of a new arrival. The young man came Saturday morning at 9 o'clock, and in all probability he will be named for Chief Gathright.

The following suits were filed in the county court Friday: J. [illegible] O'Brien and B. F. Montgomery vs. Isidor Fuchs, writ of certiorari; Eben Smith vs. The Gold Standard Mining and Tunnel company. Money demand for $12[illegible].

The fire boys enjoyed a delightful treat Saturday eve. in the shape of ice cream and cake, which was sent up by Keith Conacher, who recently took unto himself a bride. The boys enjoyed the treat immensely and voted their comrade a royal good fellow.

Miss Ella Dewold, of 117 West Cimmaron street, and Mr. John Young, of Cleveland, Ohio, made the ascent of the "Kissing Camels" in the garden of the gods last week. The climb was a dangerous one and attended with many difficulties, but was successfully accomplished in a very short time.

Mr. Charles Wilson was the victim of a bad accident Thursday evening. He was riding his wheel down Tejon street when a runaway horse attached to a delivery wagon ran into him. He sustained several severe bruises but fortunately no bones were broken.

A horse attached to a Colorado Springs Steam Laundry wagon, became frightened while tied in front of Miss Mathewson's residence on North Cascade avenue Saturday afternoon. Breaking away, the animal ran to Pike's Peak avenue, and turning, collided with a post in front of N. O. Johnson's store. Little damage was done beyond breaking the harness.

Manager Hascall, of the Temple theater has just closed a deal whereby he acquires a one-half interest in the Lyceum theater in Denver. The bookings for the Lyceum fill every date from the present time up to March 5th, and most of the best companies on the road have contracts with the Temple theater of this city.

The railroad men and other old friends were distressed Thursday at the announcement of the sudden death of R. H. Delahay, traveling auditor of the Rock Island. He was at work checking up the office at Smith Center, Kan., when he died. Mr. Delahay lived in this city many years ago and was in the employ of the Rio Grande offices, then located here.

The Bird day movement which is meeting with such marked success wherever it is tried merits the hearty support and endorsement of the teachers and supervisors of our public schools. Appropriate exercises of a public nature will do much to illuminate, stimulate, and intensify the work being done by the teachers of the public schools in the interest of bird protection.

The lives of people suffering from lung trouble and asthma, were made miserable by the burning of leaves Saturday in the residence portions of the city. A city ordinance prohibits the burning of leaves in the streets, but a proclamation of the mayor, issued about a year ago, permits residents to burn leaves one day in the week, Saturday.

Stanley Weyman's novel "Under the Red Robe," which has been widely read, both here and abroad, has been fitted for the stage by Edward Rose, whose successful adaptation of "The Prisoner of Zenda" has made him justly well known. The play will be presented by Charles Frohman with an unusually well balanced company in this city next Saturday evening at the opera house.

The football team of the recently formed athletic association is fast becoming a reality. Their equipment has arrived and appeared on the field for the first time yesterday afternoon when a practice game with the college team was held. The athletics were not a match for the collegians but considering the fact that it was their first line-up and that no attempt to team work had been tried up to that time, a remarkably good showing was made. It took the college eight minutes to score their first touch-down, but in the next two minutes they scored two more and the athletics could not hold them.

The Colorado Springs Brass band decided last week, after their regular rehearsal, to give an entertainment and ball in the near future. It will be remembered that the band turned out in Hayseed or farmers' make-ups for the big parade Flower day, which made quite a hit. This was done on the spur of the moment, and without practice, but since that time the band has been rehearsing regularly under the directorship of the renowned slide trombone player, S. C. Kachelski. The band has a membership of about 25 men, and are working hard to have a first class organization. The ball will be preceded by a concert and some specialties consuming probably about an hour, but at this writing they cannot be given in detail. However, the affair will undoubtedly be first class as an entertainment and dance.

Mr. E. W. Hawes, manager of the athletic association of this city, was in Denver Thursday attending a meeting at the Denver Athletic club, the object of which was the formation of an athletic association comprising all the principal cities of Colorado. It was attended by the leading promoters of athletic sports of Denver and progress was made toward the organization of such a club. The leading cities of California have such an association and it was announced that they would co-operate with a Colorado association in bringing powerful athletic teams to this section if such an association were formed. There was a very hearty sentiment in favor of a state association but the matter was left open for the present.

Saturday's game of football resulted in a score of 6 to 0 in favor of the Athletic association, but was not a defeat for the regular college team because Packard, Browning and Cooley were not in the game. There was no score until late in the second half, when the Athletics succeeded in forcing the Collegians to touch the ball down behind their own line, thus scoring a safety and two points for the Athletics. Five minutes later the ball was pushed across the college line for a touch-down. As no goal was kicked the score at the end of the game was 6 to 0. Mr. Hawes expressed himself as greatly pleased over the showing which his men made, and his gratification was well founded, for the men played an excellent game, considering the limited practice.

Mr. Harry A. Ward, advance representative of Frohman's "Under the Red Robe" company was in the city Saturday, making arrangements for the appearance of his company here next Saturday night. This company has been making some extraordinarily long jumps recently. They played in San Jose, California, last night and will jump to Ogden, Utah, a distance of 9[illegible]2 miles, for their performance of Monday night. Tuesday and Wednesday nights they play in Salt Lake and will jump to Pueblo, a distance of 752 miles, where they are booked for Friday night. The longest jump made by the company during their seven weeks west of the Missouri river, was made last month when the company journeyed from Omaha to San Francisco, a distance of 18[illegible] miles. The trip required three days and was made in a special train.

Sunday was the occasion of the last century run of the year under the auspices of the Century Cycling club, and it proved to be the most successful one of the season. About 2[illegible] riders started, among them seven new aspirants for century honors. At the finish each of the wheelmen was presented by Captain P. C. Wright, with a solid silver souvenir emblem pin, neatly chased and engraved with the date. Among the survivors who were not members of the club were M. Emerson, E. Snyder, S. Seeds, E. W. Illins and D. W. Smith.

The Official Count.

County Clerk Bates and Justices Parkinson and Douglas last night completed the official count of ballots as certified to by the judges in the recent election.

The official count revealed many errors and the pluralities of the fusion candidates were cut down considerably. Layden's plurality over Jackson was reduced to 30, while Rohde's plurality amounted to only 106. Boynton's plurality was increased to 815 and McAllister's to 747.

Following is the complete vote as ascertained by the official count:

For Justice Supreme Court.	
Hayt	7[illegible]
Gabbert	[illegible]
Hayt's plurality	[illegible]
District Attorney.	
McAllister	[illegible]
Kinn	[illegible]
McAllister's plurality	747
Sheriff.	
Boynton	730[illegible]
Lewis	6485
Boynton's plurality	815
County Clerk.	
Liggett	663[illegible]
Rinker	607[illegible]
Liggett's plurality	56[illegible]
Treasurer.	
Rohde	6472
Steinmetz	6366
Rohde's plurality	106
Assessor.	
Layden	628[illegible]
Jackson	625[illegible]
Layden's plurality	30
Supt. Schools.	
Allen	656[illegible]
Grafton	6157
Allen's plurality	40[illegible]
Commissioner.	
Sinton	[illegible]
De La Vergne	60[illegible]
Sinton's plurality	[illegible]
Coroner.	
Hallett	667[illegible]
Latimer	632[illegible]
Hallett's plurality	3[illegible]6
Surveyor.	
Codding	63[illegible]6
Davis	6010
Codding's plurality	306

School Board Meeting.

The regular monthly meeting of the school board occurred Tuesday afternoon, but aside from routine work little business was transacted. The matter of teachers' salaries was adjusted satisfactorily and the regular monthly bills were allowed.

The building and grounds committee reported progress on the selection of a site for the new school building. A new petition for the building will probably be presented at the next meeting of the board and the site will then be announced.

Superintendent Dietrich submitted his report which showed an enrollment of 3,250 and an average daily attendance of 2,900. The enrollment at present is as large as at the close of last year.

Lost His Hand.

Thomas E. Andrews, a ranchman, living near Franceville, about 35 miles east of the city, was the victim of a serious accident Thursday morning. Andrews had been out hunting and was in [illegible] of replacing a loaded shotgun in [illegible] on when it was accidentally disc[illegible]. The load of shot tore the unfortunate man's right hand literally to pieces.

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PROGRESS OF THE WORLD.

The events of the past week are ample assurance that international politics are decidedly unsettled. The belligerent spirit that is everywhere manifest is but the natural sequence of a rather prolonged season of peace and a quiet, but none the less pronounced cupidity on the part of the largest foreign powers. They have been treading upon each other's toes in a quiet way more or less for some time past, and the objections are beginning to be raised. That the great powers are jealously watching each other's movements cannot be doubted, and just now the slightest attempt at encroachment upon each other's rights is met with an ominous growl that threatens in several instances to lead to serious trouble.

Turkey's attempt to use part of the Greek war indemnity in increasing the Turkish armaments was instantly frustrated by Russia's demand for the payment of the balance of over $5,000,000 due on the Russo-Turkish war indemnity. The matter has not yet been adjudicated, and a refusal on the part of Turkey to comply with Russia's demand and a persistence in the porte's original plan for the expenditure of this money means that Turkey will feel the sharp claws of the Russian bear. Turkey's position is further complicated by Abdul Hamid's lack of diplomacy in antagonizing Austria. The latter demanded of Turkey the payment of about a million dollars due the Oriental Railway company for transporting Turkish troops during the war with Greece, and also demanded the dismissal of the two officials who were held responsible for indignities to which an Austrian merchant and also the Austrian consul at Mersina were subjected. Although Turkey finally acceded to these demands it was not until Abdul Hamid had exhibited a most stubborn spirit that was exasperating, and that shows very clearly to the fact that Turkey is going to be a disturbing element.

Germany's ultimate object in forcibly taking possession of the Chinese fortifications at Kiaochan appears to be to secure a good vantage ground from which to look out for her fleet in the far east. Kiaochan bay, which, next to Port Arthur, is the most important harbor in China, has been practically annexed by Germany, and this summary action in the case of any other nation but China would mean war. The Celestials, however, are in no position to quarrel with Germany, and unless some of the other powers take a hand in these proceedings Germany's occupation of Kiaochan will be permitted to pass without active objection. The fact that according to last year's Cossini treaty Russia secured the reversion of Kiaochan bay, for a naval station may have its ultimate effect upon the situation.

Affairs in India have gone from bad to worse, and the approach of winter considered in connection with the fact that the British troops operating there are not equipped for a winter campaign, makes the situation a grave one for England. The tribesmen are well equipped with arms, ammunition and food; they do not admit defeat and the Indian campaign has already cost England $12,500,000, with a prospect that it will cost that much more before it is concluded.

The action of the United States with reference to Germany's seizure of Kiaochan is a matter of speculation. Our interests in the east are advancing rapidly, and it is possible that we may have something to say in this general international shaking-up that is in progress. It is confidently believed, also, that congress at its coming session will take some action looking to the recognition of the belligerency of the Cubans.

From present indications it is probable that the Cuban struggle will end within three or four months. Spain is losing heart and consequently energy; she is bankrupt in both available soldiers and cash, the Cubans decline her autonomy proposition and as a result the war will be ended in one of two ways—either Spain will grant independence to the island and save what money she can out of the wreck, or she will make a last effort to subdue the insurgents by force of arms, and will fail in the attempt.

The easy victory of the Turks over the Greeks threatens to prove disastrous to the victor, indirectly. It evidently inspired the sultan, Abdul Hamid, with an exaggerated estimate of his own importance and the power of Turkey—both of which have been more or less increased by the patronage of the German emperor. As a result, Abdul Hamid considers himself in a position to be stubborn and even impudent in his relations with some of the larger powers, and if he persists in maintaining this attitude he will certainly have trouble on his hands that he cannot dispose of as easily as he did that of the Greeks.

The helplessness of Spain's attempt to hold Cuba becomes more apparent every day. In the present struggle between the mother country and her rich little island the odds are in favor of the latter.

Spain is practically bankrupt and her chances for obtaining funds on credit are meager. During the Cuban war Spain's army has been reduced by death, disease and the weeding out of useless men until scarcely half of the original army with which she expected to put down the rebellion remains. Spain has lost in round numbers 41,000 soldiers. Her present army is inadequate for the accomplishment of its task in virtue of its diminished numbers, its insufficient equipment, and its lack of experience in the kind of warfare employed in the struggle with Cuba. A large part of Spain's army is used in guarding towns, leaving a comparatively small force for field operations.

On the other hand, the Cubans are well equipped, they are experienced in the kind of warfare in which they are engaged, they are struggling for their homes and families and are fired by a patriotism and a desire for independence that make them better fighters than their opponents. Their determination to gain their liberty is growing stronger every day, the complete repudiation of Spain's autonomy proposition is now generally admitted and it can no longer be doubted that they propose to fight to the bitter end, come what may. Cuba's active sugar plantations and her other important commercial industries have not been interfered with appreciably, and any debt for war indemnity to Spain that a republic of Cuba might incur in order to put a more speedy end to the war could be easily wiped out in a few years.

The sincerity of both Spain and General Blanco is doubted not only by the insurgent leaders but also by Spaniards at home and in Cuba; the reversal of Weyler's policy is acknowledged to be to Cuba's interests, for Blanco cannot carry out his pacific and protective policy and fight insurgents successfully at the same time; Spain as a nation is in a most difficult and complicated position, and one that furnishes interesting study and observation for outsiders.

France is having renewed trouble in the Niger region in West Africa. The recent massacre of several thousand natives and about fifty Frenchmen by Chief Samory, and the razing of the town of Kong in the Mandingo region of upper Guinea, will probably result in the sending of a French expedition to punish the savages. Samory is a wholesale slave-hunter and his persistent depredations and massacres will mean the loss of many French soldiers and the expenditure of no small amount of money in keeping him subdued. Chief Samory is an old offender, having caused trouble in 1882-4. He devastated the Niger country, sold thousands of natives into slavery, brought trade to a standstill and reduced the colony of Sierra Leone to the verge of bankruptcy. Two severe defeats were administered to him and in 887 he signed a treaty of peace with the French, recognizing the river Niger as the boundary between his territory and that of the French. His recent outbreaks appear to render another severe lesson necessary.

Germany is alarmed by reason of the loss of nearly 50 per cent. of her American trade. In many cases this indicates not only a money loss to Germany but also a diminution in exports from that empire. The blame is laid at the door of the Dingley bill, and the German press is advocating retaliation, especially in the matter of sugar. It is claimed that while Germany uses American meats, cotton, corn and petroleum she does not need them, as Russia, India and Egypt are as near to Germany as the United States is, and they have cotton and petroleum. In the face of this kind of talk every effort is being put forth to retain American trade. Hasty action in the matter is not advised, and Germany is endeavoring to make up for the loss of markets in the United States by increasing trade in every other part of the world.

England maintains strict silence regarding her African policy, and in the meantime the natives are playing havoc with the British troops and the African situation is in no wise improved. England's apparent inactivity in this matter is a source of general surprise and no adequate explanation of it has as yet been offered.

ENGLAND

Liberal and Radical Gain.

London, Nov. 15.—A parliamentary bye-election was held today in the borough of Deptford, London, to fill the vacancy caused by the elevation of the late member, Charles John Darlington, to the queen's bench division of the high court of justice. The result was the victory of Arthur H. A. Morton, the Conservative and Liberal-Unionist candidate. The polling was as follows: Morton, 5,317; J. Williams Benn, Liberal and Radical, 4,903. These figures represent a Liberal and Radical gain of 905 votes.

Peter's Sentence Confirmed.

London, Nov. 15.—A dispatch from Berlin says that the court-martial has confirmed the sentence of the lower court upon Dr. Carl Peters, former German high commissioner in Africa, ex-chairman of the German Colonial society and the well-known explorer, charged with extreme cruelty and even worse offenses to natives, while he was commander in Africa in 1891.

Dr. Peters is dismissed from the German service and has been ordered to pay the entire costs of the prosecution.

London's Big Fire.

London, Nov. 19.—One of the most disastrous fires in London's history since the great fire of 1666 broke out in a large block of buildings lying eastward of Aldersgate street between that thoroughfare and Red Cross street, just after 1 o'clock today. The flames were fanned by a strong wind and were early highly inflammable stocks of Christmas fancy goods and flimsy dress materials of all descriptions, which filled every floor of the six-story building in the old street. Consequently the conflagration gained headway with surprising rapidity, and was soon far beyond the possibility of being checked by the few engines which were early on the spot. For four hours and a half the flames had their own way and it was only after 60 engines had worked an hour that the chief of the fire brigade sent out the signal that the fire was under control. At 11 o'clock tonight the fire is still the seat of great excitement. Fifty engines are playing upon the ruins, wagons are hurrying up coal and tons of water are pouring into the fiery debris.

Hamsell street was the center of the outbreak of the fire which was due to an explosion in connection with a gas engine on the premises of Walter Brown & Co., mantle manufacturers at No. 30 on that thoroughfare. Their factory was crowded with girls when the fire broke out and it was instantly the scene of a semi-panic. The frightened operatives rushing to the roof of the building and thence crossing to other buildings and so effecting their escape while the flames were pouring out of the basement. In less than a quarter of an hour the flames had enveloped the adjoining warehouse, and thence they leaped across the street to an enormous paper warehouse which was fully alight in less than 10 minutes. 150 warehouses have been gutted. A later estimate of the damage done places the amount at nearly $5,000,000. Nearly all the British fire insurance companies are involved, and fire insurance stocks were practically unsaleable on the stock exchange yesterday afternoon (Friday) after the fire was well under way.

Nearly 300 telephone wires have been cut, thus interrupting communication with many of the big provincial towns.

The fire will cause an enormous advance in the price of ostrich feathers, which rose 20 per cent. last evening. Two feather firms alone have lost £15,000.

Sir Charles Edward Pollock.

London, Nov. 22.—Sir Charles Edward Pollock, barron of the queen's bench division of the high court of justice, died this morning in his 75th year.

Madagascar Trade.

London, Nov. 16.—The correspondent of the Times at Paris says:

The report of the governor general of Madagascar on the trade of the island for 1896 shows that American imports amounted in value to 2,456,000 francs, compared with 5,749,000 for England and 3,280,000 for France.

Warlike Preparations.

London, Nov. 18.—A dispatch to the Daily Telegraph from St. Petersburg says:

Vice Admiral Tyrtoff, Russian minister of marine, has ordered that all vessels of the Black sea squadron shall be held fully equipped. The ships will include four first-class battle ships, three gun boats, three training ships and one transport vessel. This order indicates that the Russian government regards affairs in the east as affording little reason for tranquility.

Mr. Gladstone's Health.

London, Nov. 21.—A dispatch from Hawarden says that Mr. Gladstone, concerning whose health an alarming rumor was widely circulated here yesterday, is in his usual health and this morning walked to the village church where he attended service.

FRANCE

The Dreyfuss Case.

Paris, Nov. 15.—M. Scheurer-Kestner, one of the vice presidents of the senate, who has been agitating for a reopening of the case of Alfred Dreyfuss the former captain of artillery, now undergoing a sentence of imprisonment for life for selling important French military plans to agents of a foreign power, has written a letter to the newspapers in which he asserts that in October 30 he presented to the French minister of war, General Billot, documents proving the prisoner innocent.

M. Scheurer Kestner, in a recent letter to General Billot, declared that a rich and titled officer, well known in Paris society, had been requested to resign in consequence of the continual leaking out of military secrets since Captain Dreyfus was deported. Furthermore, he declared that this officer was the author of the unsigned letter which led to the condemnation of Captain Dreyfus.

Fire in Paris.

London, Nov. 20.—A special dispatch from Paris received this evening says that a destructive fire started this afternoon in the Rue de Pierrennes, in the northwestern part of the city. The flames spread rapidly and before the fire was gotten under control a large number of small houses and workshops were destroyed. The burned district covers an area of about two acres. The loss is placed at $80,000.

SPAIN

Another Battle.

Havana, Nov. 18.—It is officially reported that the combined forces under Colonel Esteban recently had an engagement with an insurgent force under the leadership of Vazano at Mogote in the province of Pinar del Rio, with the result that the insurgents were put to flight, leaving 21 of their number dead on the field. Among the slain were the leader Torriente and the insurgent prefect of Galafre, Montes De Oca.

Weyler Arrives.

Corunna, Spain, Nov. 18.—The Spanish steamer Montserrat, which left Havana on Sunday, October 31, with General Weyler, the former captain general of Cuba, on board, and subsequently touched at Gibara and Porto Rico, arrived here unexpectedly today. She was not due to arrive here, according to the announcements, until Friday evening.

Prisoners Released.

Havana, Nov. 20.—All the English prisoners held in the island have already been released and all the American and French prisoners will be set at liberty in a few days.

AUSTRIA

Austro-Hungarian Budget.

Vienna, Nov. 16.—The imperial budget for the year 1897 shows the net expenditures to have been 158,355,748 florins, an increase of 542,530 florins compared with 1896. The sum of 152,096,088 florins is required for the army and navy, and the war department demands a supplemental credit of 7,848,600 florins for the purchase of arms and ammunition and for fortifications.

Cretan Churches to be Rebuilt.

Vienna, Nov. 16.—The Greek bishop of Canea, island of Crete, has been notified by the Russian consul that the czar proposes to rebuild at his own cost, the burned Christian quarter of Canea and to enlarge the orthodox Greek church. His majesty has also granted a large sum of money for the relief of the poor at Canea.

Compact Renewed.

Vienna, Nov. 18.—The budget of the lower house of the reichsrath to which the bill providing for a provisional renewal of the compact between Austria and Hungary was referred, announced today that it had adopted that measure. Herr Pergelt, German Progressist, protested against the decision.

INDIA

Native Treachery.

Simla, Nov. 16.—Advices from Maidan, in the Maidan valley, say that while foraging in the western part of the valley, a British force had six casualties, and four staff officers had a narrow escape from capture. A body of the enemy, concealing their rifles, sauntered up in an apparently friendly manner, but the officers were suspicious and retreated, whereupon the tribesmen opened fire upon them. This brought a company of Ghurkas to the rescue, and the officers succeeded in getting away.

GERMANY

Indemnity Demanded.

Berlin, Nov. 16.—The German consul at Do Desterro, capital of the state of Santa Catharina, has demanded of the Brazilian governor of that territory an indemnity and the punishment of those outraging a German teacher named Roth at Palhoca.

Other Foreign News

Privilege to Americans.

Ottawa, Ont., Nov. 15.—An order in council has been passed by the Dominion government giving American fishing vessels on the Pacific coast the privilege of landing their fish at Canadian ports and shipping their cargoes in bond to the United States. This is for six months and is done only as an experiment.

Excited the Catholics.

Lima, Peru, Nov. 16.—Mr. Garrett, an American Protestant missionary, has successfully passed an examination at Cuzco, capital of the southern province of that name, former capital of the Incas and the most ancient of the Peruvian cities, with a view of establishing a school there. His intention has greatly excited the Catholic party.

Bubonic Plague.

Bombay, Nov. 15.—The bubonic plague shows no abatement in the Poonah district.

Appointed by the Czar.

St. Petersburg, Nov. 19.—The appointment of Professor H. D. Martens as arbitrator in the Anglo-Venezuelan boundary dispute has been formally approved by the czar.

Professor Martens is the privy councilor, a prominent member of the council of ministry for foreign affairs of Russia and emeritus professor in the university of St. Petersburg. Moreover, he has already made a name for himself as a learned and painstaking arbitrator of international affairs.

UNITED STATES

WASHINGTON COMMENT.

Land Claims.

Washington, Nov. 15.—In the United States supreme court today three opinions were rendered on appeals from the court of private land claims, involving as many land grants in the territory of New Mexico, the grants affected being those known as the Pasture, the San Antonio and the San Diego grants. In all these cases the court below had decided against the claimants, and the supreme court today affirmed the decision in each case.

Refused Extradition.

Washington, Nov. 15.—The state department has refused the application of the government of Mexico for the surrender under extradition proceedings of Jesus Guerra, who was one of Garza's lieutenants in his attempted revolution some years ago.

A Sealskin Suit.

Washington, Nov. 15.—Solicitor General Richards, acting for the United States, today entered a motion in the United States supreme court in the case of the North American Commercial company, plaintiff in error, vs the United States for an order directing that the whole record in the case be sent up to the supreme court from the circuit court of appeals for the second circuit. The case involves the claim of the government for the fur seals taken by this company off the seal islands in the year 1891, amounting to $197,257 for which sum judgment was given in the court below.

Insolvent Bank Dividends.

Washington, Nov. 15.—The comptroller of the currency has declared dividends in favor of creditors of insolvent banks as follows:

Five per cent: The Union National Bank of Denver, Colo; the Commercial National Bank of Denver, Colo.; the Oregon National Bank of Portland, Ore.

Seven and five-hundredth per cent: The First National Bank of Sun Dance, Wyo.

Imports and Exports.

Washington, Nov. 15.—The monthly statement of the imports and exports issued by the bureau of statistics shows the exports of domestic merchandise during October last, to have amounted to $109,583,842, a loss of nearly $1,000,000 as compared with October, 1896. The imports of merchandise during October are shown to have been $19,969,813, of which $24,334,323 was free of duty. For the last 9 months a gain of $9,292,702 is shown over the corresponding period last year in the exports of merchandise and a gain of $6,555,273 in the imports.

During last October the exports of gold amounted to $310,616 and the imports to $11,340,786. The silver exports during October aggregated $5,225,342 and the imports $1,691,661. In October, 1896, the silver exports amounted to $1,791,339, and the imports $933,440.

Seal Experts Agree.

Washington, Nov. 16.—The Bering sea meeting, in which representatives of Great Britain, Canada and the United States have participated, came to a close tonight, the seal experts make a unanimous report concerning the condition of the seal herds and the diplomatic representatives of the respective governments reaching an understanding by which they hope at a later day to effect a final adjustment not only of the Bering sea question but also of other pending border controversies. For the present, however, no final action was taken as to the suspension of pelagic sealing.

The unanimous agreement of the experts brings the governments together for the first time on all the facts relating to the seals. This agreement was reached after painstaking comparison of notes and the results were announced in an official statement by General Foster as follows:

"The delegates to the fur seal conference have agreed unanimously on certain proposition touching the fur seal herds of Bering sea. The report contains 16 proposed propositions which are briefly epitomized as follows:

"That the Pribyloff herd has declined in numbers from 1884 to 1897; that the number was formerly three to five times that which now exists; that the number of breeding females in 1896 and 1897 was between 100,000 and 130,000; that the decrease from 1896 to 1897 was notable, though its extent could not be definitely determined; that land killing of males as now practiced does no harm to the herds; that the pelagic sealers do not respect the limitations of the law; that pelagic sealing involves indiscriminate killing; that the catch at sea contains a marked excess of females; that the killing of males on land is the cause of this; that among the females killed are not only those both nursing and pregnant, but also many who are immature or who have already lost their pups; that the fur seal being polygamous a large number of males may be killed with impunity; that females cannot be killed in similar numbers without checking the increase of the herd or producing about an actual decline; that a small number of females, less than the annual increment of breeders, might be taken without producing actual decrease; that excessive pelagic sealing has led to a reduction in the herds; that pelagic sealing has of late fallen off in greater ratio than the herd has, thus producing a tendency toward equilibrium in numbers; that in estimating the future conditions of the herd must be taken into consideration reductions in the number of surviving pups caused by the pelagic catches in 1894-1895; that the herd is not in danger of actual extermination so long as its haunts on land are protected and the protected zone is maintained; that both land and sea killing now yield an inconsiderable profit either to the lessees or to the pelagic sealers themselves."

Bimetallic Commission.

Washington, Nov. 16.—The official report of the correspondence in regard to the bimetallic proposals of the United States monetary commission to the government of Great Britain, together with the report of proceedings at the conference of the British premier, the secretary of state, the first secretary of the treasury, and the chancellor of the exchequer with the French ambassador and our commissioners has reached this country. It fully confirms the reports, cabled to the Associated Press on October 21 and 22. The negotiations fell through, notwithstanding, he expressed willingness of the French government to open its mints, owing to the rejection by the British government of the proposition to again open the Indian mints to the free coinage of silver. None of the other propositions were replied to because one of the most important concessions requested of Great Britain could not be acceded to. Great Britain in making her answer deferred to the wishes of the government of India, to which the proposal was referred, and the reply of the government of India, therefore, is the most important communication in the correspondence.

Postal Treaty Signed.

Washington, Nov. 16.—The action upon the part of this government in the ratification of the treaty adopted by the recent universal postal congress was taken today when President McKinley signed the formal convention or treaty and Secretary of State Sherman had the government seal affixed. Postmaster General Gary had already signed it. The treaty takes effect January 1, 1898.

Americans Set Free.

Washington, Nov. 18.—Minister Woodford has telegraphed the state department that the Spanish cabinet has notified him that the queen has pardoned the Competitor prisoners.

The state department now announces that the Competitor prisoners were turned over to Consul General Lee last Monday and will be sent by him direct to New York today.

It is not doubted here that the prisoners are liberated on some such conditions as were imposed in the case of former prisoners, that is, that they will not return to Cuba.

Interior Affairs.

Washington, Nov. 18.—Secretary of the Interior Bliss in his annual report, made public tonight, submits estimates aggregating $156,532,419 for appropriations by congress for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1899.

Discussing pensions, he says 900,000 pension claims are awaiting adjudication, and it is estimated that 40 or 50 per cent of these will be finally admitted. If they are rapidly adjudicated, they will swell the pension roll from $5,000,000 to $7,000,000.

When, however, those claims are adjudicated and the first payments made thereon, the amount of the pension roll will decrease very rapidly, possibly to $125,000,000 or $130,000,000 the first year.

Recommendation is made that the period for the allotment of lands to the Uncompahgre Indians be extended to such time beyond April 1, 1898, as congress shall deem best. Reference is made to the intentions of the Uncompahgres as to allotment requirements, and it is stated that the proceeds of the Colorado lands when received, over and above the cost of the removal of the Indians ($129,537) and the trust fund of $1,250,000, is to be applied so far as requisite to the reimbursements of the Utahs, whose lands are to be taken. The Uncompahgres, contrary to their ideas, do not in fact pay for the allotments except as a matter of exchange. If the sales of the Colorado lands cannot immediately yield sufficient for reimbursement for the Utahs, the government is urged to advance the necessary sum to await the sale of the lands for its own reimbursement. The sum of $1,256,886 is now in the treasury to the credit of the Utes fund, resulting from the sale of the Colorado lands, and in addition there must yet be realized from the sales over $500,000 to reimburse the government the expenses, etc., of the removal and the $1,250,000 set aside from the public moneys as a trust fund. Such legislation as will enable the people of the United States to reap the benefit of the valuable mineral deposits is recommended.

Speedy action in securing proper legislation for the coming 12th census is urged, lack of sufficient time in the past two or three enumerations is complained of, and the necessity of many reforms in the way of lessening the bulk of reports and the elimination of several branches of inquiries from the 12th census, either by postponement or transfer to bureaus already in existence is urged.

It is anticipated that before the close of the present field season the geological survey will have gathered sufficient data as to the settled area of the reserves embraced in the executive forestry orders to enable the department to form an opinion as to population and improvements included within the reserves, and the distribution of the forest and agricultural lands.

Concerning Alaska, Secretary Bliss says existing conditions demand a radical change in the laws relating thereto and he recommends that the public land laws be extended to that district; that additional land offices be created, and appropriations made to carry them into effect; that the granting of rights of way for railways, telegraph and telephone lines and the construction of roads and trails be specifically authorized; that provision be made for the incorporation of municipalities, providing for the holding of elections, defining qualifications for voting, and giving such powers as are used and exercised by municipalities elsewhere; that the legal and political status of the native population, which is in doubt, be defined; that citizenship be extended to the Metlakahtla Indians, who emigrated from British Columbia and under authority of an act of congress now occupy Annette island; that complete territorial government be authorized and established and that representation in congress be granted.

Work on the Nicaraguan canal is still suspended and the company reports liabilities consisting of the amounts still due under the concessions to the company of $6,705,000, of bonds and cash liabilities outstanding unpaid; assets, unused capital stock, $518,500; first mortgage bonds and the 2420 shares of capital stock received in liquidation, the concessions, rights, privileges, franchises, etc., which it now owns, plant, equipments, lands, railway supplies in Central America, including the lands between the lake and the Pacific.

Appropriations for the need of troops stationed in Yellowstone park and the repair of roads and bridges there are recommended.

New Counterfeits.

Washington, Nov. 18.—The secret service bureau announces the discovery of a new counterfeit $10 silver certificate and disc a counterfeit national bank note. The silver certificate is a photographic production, printed on two pieces of paper pasted together. No attempt has been made to color the back of the note, which is a shade of brown instead of green. The face is colored in bright pink. The note is badly printed and the letter work is blurred and indistinct. The national bank note is on the First National bank of Joplin, Mo., series 1882. It is also printed on two pieces of paper and the silk fibre in the genuine is imitated by pen and ink marks.

Photographic Counterfeit.

Washington, Nov. 20.—A new counterfeit $10 bank note has been discovered in the Los Angeles National bank of Los Angeles, Cal. It is a photographic production, printed on two pieces of paper pasted together, containing no silk or imitation of it. On the whole the note has a good appearance.

A Ship with Sails.

Washington, Nov. 20.—Probably for the first time in half a century, the navy department opened proposals for building a full rigged sailing ship, without steam power. This craft is wanted for the instructions of the cadets at Annapolis in seamanship and navigation according to the old fashion. She will spread 20,000 square feet of canvas.

French Reciprocity.

Washington, Nov. 21.—There is no immediate prospect of the conclusion of the reciprocity negotiations between the United States and France. Both governments have presented tabulate statistics to show their respective positions in the reciprocity arrangement, but the matter has not progressed to the point where an agreement can be foreseen.

COLORADO.

Salida's Festival.

Denver, Nov. 20.—A special to the News from Salida, Colo., says: Salida was in gala attire today, all the surrounding camps in this part of the country were represented at the mineral exhibit. Whitehorn, Turret, Table City, Cameron, Golden Island, Camp Jeffrey, Marshall and St. Elmo were all represented, not only by their best men, but the mineral exhibits from most of them were a agreeable surprise. One building on 5 had been prepared for the mineral exhibit, but it was found necessary to lease two more and these were all well filled with samples of ore from the camps running from $1 up into the hundreds. There was a sharp rivalry between the camps in Cottonwood gulch, grouped about the thriving town of Turret, and the equally thriving town of White Horn, and it is impossible to say which made the best showing of mineral. Expert miners from Cripple Creek and Leadville were present and pannings of ore from the most promising of the prospects and operators themselves were delighted with the results.

The weather was perfect and there were at least 1,500 people who partook of the roast beef, pork and mutton, and the other good things which were provided by the people of Salida for their guests.

Involuntary Manslaughter.

Leadville, Nov. 20.—After deliberating for six hours, the jury in the case of Lee Bohannon brought in a verdict of involuntary manslaughter. Bohannon shot Deputy Sheriff Tom Fahey last June and after two days was captured. He made the plea of self defense, claiming that Fahey assaulted him.

NEBRASKA.

Blizzard Raging.

Denver, Nov. 20.—A special to the News from Chadron, Neb., says:

A terrific blizzard is raging west and the mercury is falling fast. Indications are that this county will for sight experience one of the worst storms in its history. There is a large number of sheep and cattle on the ranges practically without protection, and the losses to stockmen will be very great.

NEW YORK.

Heavy Damages.

New York, Nov. 15.—A sheriff's jury in Brooklyn today gave a verdict of $5,000 to Mrs. Florence Van Schaack against her father-in-law, Peter Van Schaack, for the alienation of her husband's affections.

Lead Quotations.

New York, Nov. 20.—On January 1, 1898, the Western Union Telegraph company will discontinue its present system of New York lead quotations. After that date these quotations will be forwarded only as private messages.

A Fraud Detected.

New York, Nov. 18.—An attempt to defraud the government was prevented by the United States appraiser today when an importation involving 200 or 300 karats of small diamonds was invoiced at about $24 per karat. The diamonds had evidently been put into a solution of resin and grease, thus dulling their color to such an extent that the diamonds appeared to be of little value. When washed

THE WEEK'S SHIPMENTS.

The rush with which ore is now coming out is blocking everything. Not only are the mills more than filled to the capacity of the bins, but the ore haulers are blocked and the railroads are, as usual, between fires trying to satisfy the three factors, with themselves in a crippled condition through shortage of rolling stock. The freight car famine now common throughout the United States is affecting Cripple Creek shipments not a little, and the superintendents of the railroads are urging the mine managers to ship in small lots and more frequently in order that the movement of cars may be expedited. The mills had educated the miners into shipping in large quantities in order to avoid the frequent clean-ups of the sampling machinery after small lots, and the railroads are coming in now and changing the order. So great is the rush for cars every year that it is necessary to move every car in the system with the least possible delay, and it will require the most careful co-operation on the part of the miners, mill proprietors, ore haulers and railroads to prevent a car famine.

The immense rush of business on the Denver and Rio Grande has cut their allowances of cars for the Florence and Cripple Creek, and they will soon be at least 100 cars short, being confined to 40. The Midland Terminal is a little better situated.

This is the time of year when the roads always run short, but, owing to the slack business of the past six years all of them, and particularly the narrow gauge lines, have allowed their rolling stock to run down, and when the rush of ore, grain and potatoes comes on top of the coal trade it requires from 800 to 1,000 cars in constant use and the pinch is felt. There is no prospect for an improvement to come soon. Business is booming all over the mountain system, and in a short time the Denver and Rio Grande will have to use 700 and 800 additional cars to handle the 1,600 tons of daily production of iron ore the Pueblo rolling mills will require from the mines at Orient and Calumet. The output from Cripple Creek at the present time, with even a short haul of 40 miles, requires not less than 500 cars, and the demand will increase rather than diminish between now and the first of the year.

Following are a few of the shipments made during the week:

Work.

Two shipments were made last week from the Work company's properties. Both were made by Lessee John A. (Moose) Smith, and amount to about 15 tons in all. One lot of 11½ tons came from the Ida B., and paid the nice average of $77.70 per ton. The other lot amounted to three and one-half tons and went at the rate of an even $40 per ton.

Union.

From the Moore and Wilson lease on the Pike's Peak 10½ tons of $40 ore, three and one-half tons of 12.67-ounce ore. Another shipment is now being prepared by this lease and will go out tomorrow.

From the Lee and Goodall lease, seven and one-half tons of 1.61-ounce ore.

From the Stevenson lease on the Delmonico, 10 tons of $15 ore.

From the company's workings on the Orpha May, two cars of mill ore.

Anchoria-Leland.

Shipments by the Anchoria company for the current week will be in the neighborhood of 150 tons of ore. The mine is only shipping its high grade ore at present, which runs from three and one-half to four ounces gold. The big three-compartment shaft is now down about 780 feet and will be continued until a depth of 800 feet is attained unless sinking is interfered with by an unusually large flow of water. At a depth of 800 feet cross-cuts will be run to ascertain the status of the ore bodies at that depth. Three shifts of six men each are employed on the shaft.

Moon-Anchor.

Shipments from the Moon-Anchor for this week amounted to 54 tons of high-grade smelting, and 18 tons of medium grade smelting ore.

Raven.

The Raven company's output for the current week will amount to six cars. Shipments were interfered with last week on account of the bad roads.

During the month of October the Raven mine produced 200 tons of ore which gave net smelter returns of $15,000. The company is earning handsome profits now and should soon join the ranks of dividend payers.

A shipment of 80 tons of ore was sent to the Florence mill from the Gregory shaft of the Raven company during the week, it coming principally from the levels at 180 and 280 feet on the Snowy Range vein. The main tunnel from Eclipse gulch is now being driven on the Raven vein as an adit, cutting it at 675 feet depth. It is the intention to send a branch of the same tunnel to the Snowy Range vein in a few days.

Doctor.

A station for the ninth level is being cut in the Doctor shaft at 600 feet depth. Steady production is being kept up from this tight little bonanza of Raven. The output running at about 400 tons of all grades per month.

Hull City Placer.

White & Vaughn made a 50-ton shipment during the week from their Hull City placer property. The bulk of the shipment was three ounce ore with a few tons which sampled as high as $600 per ton.

Notes From the Camp.

Cripple Creek, Nov. 8.—Work has been commenced on the Conductor on the east slope of Beacon hill by Lessees Galvin and Thornberg, they having obtained a two-years' lease on that property.

The Princess E. strike made by the El Dorado company is maintaining the good opinion that was held in these columns last week when the strike was made.

White & Vaughn made a 50-ton shipment yesterday from their Hull City placer property. The bulk of the shipment was three ounce ore with a few tons which sampled as high as $600 per ton.

The Hartzell mill in Anaconda gulch is once more pounding away with redoubled energy. It is running at its full capacity with a double shift. In addition to treating the Pharmacist dump lately purchased by the Mill company large contracts have been entered into that insures steady work at the mill for some time to come.

On Gold Hill.

One of the busiest corners of the camp today is the C. O. D. spur of Globe hill, where on the Colorado King, Proper, May-Be-So, Monitor and other claims in that place scores of lessees are now working with the most encouraging results. On the first-named property Stuart and Boltz, Kansas City parties, are drifting on a fine-looking vein at a depth of 60 feet and will soon have another shipment out. Some three or four consignments have been already marketed. Returns show good pay values. Other lessees are also developing this claim. The Proper company on the adjoining claim at a depth of [illegible] feet are drifting on a fine body of $40 ore. The vein is identical with that found in the Colorado King. No shipments have been made recently, attention being directed to the development of the mine. The ore body has been well opened and shipments will soon be in order.

Cripple Creek, Nov. 9.—Since the troubles between the railroad and the Strong mine at Victor have been settled the mine has put into execution its plans for the easier and more rapid handling of its output. The Midland Terminal railroad has completed its tracks past the ore house. Ore is being dumped directly into the cars instead of being hauled by wagon to the tracks as was formerly done. The Strong company has now a force of men at work increasing the capacity of the ore bins.

Lally and others leasing on the east end of the Lee Bird this evening broke into what is believed to be the vein on which Silver, Green and others have been working for two months past, and from which they have shipped considerable rich ore. Lally and company have a shaft a little more than 100 feet deep and from the bottom a cross cut run 150 feet south-east. For some days they have been following a stringer and have expected at any moment to break into the vein. There is every reason to expect that when the vein is opened it will be found to carry very high values. Where Silver and Green are working, only a few rods away, the ore runs from $60 to $100 in car load lots. It is confidently expected that the ore chute will be found to extend to the north into their ground. The property is at present equipped with a whim.

Low and Coe sub-leasing from Moulton and McArthur, on the Australia, have opened up a fine looking vein at the surface. From it very promising assays have been obtained. The sub-lessees have resumed work in their 50 foot shaft below the new find which they will tap at depth by a cross-cut.

Work on the lowest level of the Abe Lincoln will be pushed much more vigorously after this week. Heretofore the only work done at the 350 foot level has been the drift run west. In a few days a force of men will be put to work driving a drift to the east and also an upraise in addition to continuing the west drift. The vein is from four to five feet wide and in some places is even seven feet across. Production from the upper levels amounts to about 10 tons per day. There is now at the sampler 80 tons of ore, 60 tons of which is low grade and 20 high. Twenty-five tons of low grade and 15 tons of high are now in the bins awaiting shipment.

A new steam plant is being erected by lessees on the Lonecoming on Beacon hill.

The Orizaba-Fannie B. continues to show up richer than ever as development work proceeds. The higher grade of ore is not entrusted to the ore bins but is carried to Cripple and is locked up in a bank. In addition to the steam boiler and hoist a new pump is to be put on in anticipation of increased flow of water.

Little ore is being shipped at present from the Nolan lease on the Lelia vein of the Chicago-Cripple Creek company. Mr. Nolan has about 16 men employed, and they have encountered a lead streak in the vein and are directing their energies toward opening up either an extension of the old ore chute or a new one. Both drifting and cross-cutting are in progress and it is thought to be only a matter of time and development when the property will resume shipments at its old rate.

Cripple Creek, Nov. 10.—J. P. Bell was today granted a lease on all the levels and workings on the north shaft in the Moose mine. The work of hoisting out ore will be begun tomorrow morning.

W. B. Millington, manager of the Arequa mill is in Denver, where he will buy an extensive plant of machinery for the works. After this is installed the mill will have a largely increased capacity. It will then work twenty-four hours per day.

R. W. Griswold, formerly of the Gold Coin mine, has returned from a trip to the Whitehorn country. Mr. Griswold and Spencer Penrose are interested in the Corrinne at Whitehorn. They regard it as a sure winner. The property is being developed by a tunnel which is now under the hill a distance of 200 feet. At this point an ore body has just been broken into. About ten tons averaging $40 have been saved for shipment.

Crosscutting is now in progress on the Wandell lease, on the Anchor No. 2. An account was given in these columns some time ago of the opening of a vein on this lease by a cut on the electric line. The shaft was at once started on the vein and several shipments of a very good grade of ore were taken out. The shaft followed the incline of the vein. It has all along been the intention of the management to utilize an old 200 foot shaft only a few yards away, as soon as it could be definitely ascertained which way the vein dipped. Accordingly a platform has been put in at the 75 foot level of the old shaft and a crosscut started for the vein. The ore body has been found very pockety.

Cripple Creek, Nov. 11.—Indications point to a very rich ore chute on the Gill and Bird lease on the Wisconsin on Battle mountain. It will be remembered that several weeks ago ore was struck in a shallow prospect hole about 40 feet away from an old 700-foot shaft. Later the lessees went down 80 feet in the old shaft and in a cross-cut to the vein. Since then a commodious shaft house has been built, a fine plant of machinery put in and ore house and bins erected and regular shipments of high-grade ore made. Then, following up the policy of working the vein from the deep shaft the lessees ran another cross-cut from the 130-foot level. This cross-cut has not yet cut the ore chute, but for the last five feet nothing but pay rock has been hoisted. The screenings from the guage rock run $60 per ton, while the coarse rock runs $23 per ton. The fact that the rock in the vicinity of the vein has been so highly mineralized leads to the belief that the ore chute itself must be very rich. The cross-cut is expected to reach the vein within a few feet.

Jack Pot.

The old Van Lienburg lease on the Jack Pot is yielding about four tons per day of ore that will average $40 per ton in car-load lots. Most of this comes from the surface workings where the vein is flat and loose dirt along the top of the vein is being taken out. A little of the output comes from the cross-cut from the Raven hill tunnel. Besides the working ore in the surface, cross-cutting for the vein is in progress to both the Jack Pot and the Raven tunnels. The former will cut the vein with another eight feet. The cross-cut from the Raven is now following a big low-grade cross vein. From this occasional pockets of ore of shipping grade are taken. The low grade problem has been attracting considerable attention of late from the Jack Pot people. The company and lessees, together, are figuring on erecting a 20-ton stamp mill on the property. This will do away with the expensive hauling charges and would open a market for thousands of tons of low-grade ore which is now lying idle.

Another shipment of 30 tons was sent out today from the Ingham on Raven hill.

A shipment of high-grade ore is being made up from the Joe Dandy to go out some time this week.

A rich strike is reported from the Janselman lease on the Rattlesnake on Raven hill, near the New Haven company's Eclipse shaft. In the 15-foot hole the lessees have opened up a body of quartz which shows free gold in great abundance.

Production is being pushed on the various shafts of the Orphan Bell on Bull hill. Both the Herrington and the Parker and Gardner blocks have recently opened up the Maloney vein, and the old Maloney shaft itself is now putting out from 25 to 30 tons per day.

Cripple Creek, Nov. 12.—Lessees on block 10 on the Rocky Mountain on Beacon hill have opened a vein of rose quartz at a depth of 10 feet. The vein is 18 inches wide and assays $30. Ore is being saved for shipment. The vein is widening as it is drifted on.

A sensational shipment of ore is scheduled to go out from Carl Johnson's lease on the Half Moon tomorrow. He will send to the smelter a double-header train loaded with Half Moon ore the gross value of which will be very high. Mr. Johnson is now taking from his lease a steady product of 40 tons per day, none of which runs below $50 per ton.

The Ethel Louise located on the north-east slope of Gold hill, just west of the Moon Anchor is rapidly coming to the front as a shipper. The claim is owned by a company which is not listed. The property is leased in blocks to three sets of lessees, two of whom are in pay ore. Kennedy and Mason have the north block. Up to date they have shipped about 60 tons of ore that runs better than $100 to the ton. They have erected a new ore house and shaft house and are taking out ore steadily. The are but 80 feet deep. On the middle block the lessees are down 50 feet on the same vein, but have not yet opened the ore chute, as the vein pitches sharply to the south. The vein has a promising appearance and shows an occasional speck of free gold. Lusha and Austin hold a lease on the south block. They made their initial shipment Wednesday, but have not yet received returns. Besides these there are two or three sets of sub-lessees on the property. The vein is a soft, greenish-colored matter, between a granite and a breccia, and four feet in width. It has been opened up the entire length of the claim.

Work on the Badger Boy is progressing rapidly. The 200 foot contract is now nearly half completed. The company some two months ago awarded a contract for a new 200-foot shaft to Mr. Farr. He put up a good plant of machinery and is sinking a substantial working shaft. It is estimated that by the first of the new year the contract will have been completed, when a crosscut will be run to the vein and the work of taking out ore begun. A fine vein is known to cross the property, and has been opened up in a shaft of the lessees on the west end of the claim. The lessees, Lawton and Thedinga, have made a number of good shipments, the last of which returned $70 per ton. They are working on the ore at a depth of 50 feet, and the vein at that point is fully five feet in width. The vein is nearly all pay. The waste is easily separated from the ore, as it is of an entirely different character. The work of the lessees has demonstrated that the ore is both rich and extensive.

King, Bailey and others leasing on the No. 2 shaft of the Theresa are making regular shipments of a good grade of ore. Most of this ore comes from the drift at the second level. The vein there shows five feet wide at the south drift and runs about one ounce of gold. In the north drift the vein is only 18 inches in width but is of a much higher grade, showing considerable sylvanite.

Cripple Creek, Nov. 14.—Work on the north end of the World's Fair lode on the southwest portion of Gold hill is giving most satisfactory results. Wurst & Co. are operating 100 feet of the claim under lease. They will make an initial shipment in a few days. Their shaft is but 36 feet deep. A vein has been run north a distance of 30 feet, on a vein of decomposed granite and quartz. Assays show some very high values. The ore about to be shipped comes from a six-foot winze sunk from the drift. It is estimated at about $50 per ton. It pans well and shows some free gold. On other portions of the El Reno company's property the El Reno and Comstock lodes, the work is also showing up well. A shipment is now being saved up from the Marquis contract on the south end of the World's Fair. It will be sent to the sampler in a few days.

Comstock Lease.

Judge Abbott's lease on the Comstock has always given good promise and it now seems that the promise is to be fulfilled. At [illegible] feet the shaft opened a bunch of ore from which several shipments were made. Fair profits were returned. Drifting at this level, however was stopped and the shaft sunk for another level. At so[illegible] another body of ore has been encountered which has every appearance of a considerable chute. There is 26 inches of a fine quality of quartz which assays in some instances as high as $540 per ton. A drift has been started out on the ore body toward the old Sweet shaft on the same property. It is from this drift that a shipment has been saved which will be sent out Monday. This, it is thought will bring good returns.

Good Showing On the Sherman.

There has been considerable excitement for two days past over the opening up of a vein across the Sherman lode lying on the west slope of Gold hill south of the Yellow Bird and west of the Sunshine claims. It is owned by Colorado Springs parties. A. B. Place and others at one time held a lease on the claim and encountered this same vein in a shallow prospect hole. Some good assays were obtained but the vein was not followed. Another shaft was sunk some 30 feet from the vein. This shaft was put down about 50 feet, and finally the lease was abandoned. The present lessees have opened the vein for a distance of 200 feet by means of surface trenches and prospect holes. An assay taken at six inches from the surface showed a value of $15 per ton. The vein will be thoroughly prospected, and it is the intention to tap it by means of a cross-cut from the old 50-foot shaft as soon as the extent and direction of the ore chute have been definitely ascertained.

Pointer Shipments.

Little has been said of late about the Pointer, owned by the Putnam brothers, on the west slope of Gold hill, above the mouth of Fush tunnel. The property is yielding about 25 tons of ore each week and that of a grade which requires no sorting. The work is done by only three men and that with a windlass. The Pointer was located by the Putnams in 1892 and last year they obtained their patent on a little more than three acres, embracing about 375 feet on the vein. Their shaft is three and one-half by seven in the clear, and is 150 feet deep and timbered all the way. The ore comes from a stope at the 90-foot level. The ore chute at this point is fully five feet in width, and is all pay. Considerable sylvanite shows in the seams, and the whole vein is incased in fluorine.

Jonathan Shipments.

Shipments from the Jonathan lease on the Republic this week amounted to 110 tons. The property is now recognized as one of the steady producers of the camp. Thirty-five men are employed.

D. K. Cribb, a miner employed on the C. O. D., was painfully hurt tonight. He was tramming. While pushing a car of ore his foot slipped, and he fell heavily against the car. Two of his ribs were torn from the spine by the force of the fall. It is thought that his internal injuries are very serious.

PAY CAR COMPANY.

Received Patent Notice for One of its Claims and Others Expected.

Secretary-Treasurer Judge [illegible]. W. McReynolds is in receipt of a notice from the Pueblo land office stating that patent has been issued on the Bertie George claim, belonging to the Pay Car company. The property is located on Trachyte mountain, near the town of Gillett, and there are nine other claims belonging to the company. It is expected that patents will be issued for these claims from time to time, as application has been made for all of them.

The operations of the company have of late been confined to the Bertie George. The shaft is now down 65 feet and will be continued to a depth of 100 feet. The workings are on a vein five and one-half feet wide and it is getting wider as depth is added. In the meanwhile the vein matter is getting harder and the vein is straightening up. On one side is a smooth granite wall while the other is composed of phonolite, and it is here that it is thought values will eventually be found. Several samples have been sent down lately and they are now being tested for values.

Goudy and Ganson are making a 30-ton shipment from the lease on the Granite hill. The ore is of two grades—four ounce and about two-ounce ore.

ELKTON PAYS THREE CENTS.

The Regular Two Cent Dividend and an Extra Declared Yesterday. Over $100,000 Paid to Stockholders.

The directors of the Elkton Consolidated company met Wednesday and declared a couple of dividends. One was what is known as the regular dividend and was for two cents per share, while the other was an extra (the third in succession) and was for one cent per share. The total is three cents per share on 1,000,000 shares, amounting to $30,000 in all.

These dividends are the 30th and 31st paid by the company and make a total of $116,960.57 distributed among Elkton stockholders.

Mr. George Bernard, the president, has just returned from Cripple Creek and reports the mine looking in fine shape. He brought with him a fine specimen of free gold ore with a slab of gold on it as long as the first two joints of the first finger. Asked from what part of the mine it came Mr. Bernard said that it came from the second level. It was from one of the old stopes and Mr. Wilson, the new manager suggested that before it be put in the Elkton cabinet of specimens that it be properly labeled: "From one of the abandoned stopes in the second level."

Owing to the large amount of timbering, other development work going on above and below ground, the October output was somewhat light. The condition is readily understood, however, by mining men and the falling off in the output has nothing whatever to do with the showing in the mine. There are still some 12 cars of ore produced in October yet to be heard from, but as near as can be guessed at the present time the net profit for the month will be only about $15,000. This is about one-half of what is required to pay the regular and extra dividend.

The dividends are payable on the 20th of the present month. The books close on November 14th at 4 o'clock and reopen on the morning of the 21st.

THE VICTOR DIVIDEND.

The Sum of $40,000 to be Distributed Among the Stockholders December 1.

An important event in the mining world will occur December 1, when the Victor mine, located on Bull hill, will resume the payment of regular quarterly dividends, for the first time in six months, and the officers of the company state that from the way things look now the dividends will not be discontinued again. At that time December 1 $40,000 will be paid the stockholders, $30,000 of which is the regular quarterly dividend, and $10,000 of which is an extra dividend made possible by the greatly increased earnings of the mine. This means a four per cent. dividend for the company, the Victor Gold Mining company, is capitalized at $1,000,000.

Yesterday, the First National bank, with which concern the Victor company does business, forwarded to Paris $20,000 of this dividend, one-half of the stock being held in the French metropolis. The other half is held in Denver.

The Victor mine was first operated successfully early in 1893, and has always been a paying proposition, but about six months ago the pay streak thinned out and dividends were suspended. Since that time, however, several rich strikes have been made on the property, and the reports [illegible] that dividends have again been resumed. This last dividend is a large one in proportion to the amount of capitalization and shows that a large amount of rich ore has been taken from the mine of late. Up to January 1, 1896, $700,000 had been taken from the Victor, and since that time the output has increased to nearly $1,000,000.

Ever since the first pay streak was encountered in the Victor the operators have worked on a very small vein, which, however, was made up of extremely rich ore. The mine has been developed to a depth of about 700 feet, and has over a mile of levels and drifts. At present the working vein gives promise of lasting for a long time.

The officers of the Victor Gold Mining company are W. E. Johnson, president; H. H. Reed, secretary, and the principal offices are on the eighth floor of the Equitable building, Denver.

Their Third Annual

Pursuant to their yearly custom the [illegible] transportation company's employes gave a dance and spread Thursday night. The ball was held in Durkee hall the Mecca of all terpsichoreans and the dinner at the Annex restaurant, which was opened especially for the purpose.

The floor of the hall was comfortably filled with the members of this division and their guests. Dancing kept up until a late or rather early hour and the affair was voted a big success.

The reception committee included J. W. Stom, Chas. Sugenwall and J. D. King, while the floor committee consisted of J. J. Zilligen, E. H. Shuller, S. Smith, Charles Watts, L. A. Ward, Grant Collins and C. E. Edwards.

Charles Berry acted as prompter and never once did he err in his manipulation of the twirlers.

Saunders & Co. have put up a compact shaft house and a substantial and well-planned ore bin will soon be built on their lease on the Emma of the Isabella company. During the erection of these improvements little work has been possible under ground but the shaft has reached 80 feet, where a station is now being cut, and in a short time production will again be resumed.

Returns from a shipment made last week from the Geraghty lease on the Wilson ran as follows: 24 sacks at the rate of 16 ounces to the ton, 10 tons, four ounces to the ton. The lessee is now erecting a shaft and ore house.

WHAT OTHERS SAY.

Market Conditions.

The following is from the weekly letter of Messrs. John W. Proudfit & Co.:

Prominent features of the past week have been the sharp advance in Elkton, the stability of Gold Coin at the point to which it had risen during the last few weeks, and the strength of Lillie. The prediction made in our letter of Oct. 22, that Gold Coin would reach a dollar before the close of the year, seems in a fair way of being fulfilled. During the past week it sold up to 96 and it is now steady at about 90. Development continues to disclose new riches in this great property which is already ranking with the foremost in the district. Lillie in spite of the fact that 89,000 shares of treasury stock have just been distributed among the stockholders, is selling higher than ever; and this advance is fully warranted by the developments in the property.

During the past three days Elkton has gotten out of the rut in which it has so long been traveling and has made a considerable advance. It is common rumor that the next dividend will be 4 or 5 cents. What if any truth there may be in this we cannot say; we are of the opinion, however, that a policy of larger dividend distribution has practically been decided upon. This, we are satisfied, the conservative Elkton management would not do were they not convinced that the profits from the mine will in the near future be increased proportionately. Certain it is that the mine never looked better in its history, and the opinion of Manager Wilson that there is two years' production at the present rate in the ground above the fourth level, has recently been confirmed by a well known local engineer. The Elkton bears—for bears—will do well to get under cover without loss of time.

In view of the Isabella showing for September the course of the stock seems inexplicable. The deficit for that month was fully $7,500, yet the stock has steadily risen during the past few days, selling yesterday up to 29¾, and today at 29½. The popular faith in Isabella has always been very strong, but even this seems insufficient to account for the present advance. We are of the opinion that sellers at the present market will in the near future be able to repurchase at lower figures.

Though not unexpected by those who have kept track of the operations of the company, today's announcement that Victor is about to resume dividends is none the less gratifying. It is stated that $30,000 will be distributed on Dec. 1, and that the amount may be expected quarterly hereafter. It will be remembered that the Victor company discontinued dividends in April last, this discontinuance being due largely to the fact that the mills became unable to handle the largely increased output of low grade ore. The opportunity has been taken advantage of to do a large amount of development work and to equip the mine with improved machinery. It is stated that the property is now in finer condition than ever before.

Expectations Fulfilled.

In their market report for the week ending Nov. 6, Messrs. Carnduff & Rusch say:

During the last few months Cripple Creek has fulfilled the most sanguine expectations, the conditions are steadily improving, and the output increases monthly. The dividend paying list is one of the many indications of the prosperity of the camp. Portland, Elkton and Anchoria-Leland stockholders have received regular distributions for a long time past. During the summer Moon-Anchor, Lillie and El Paso have been added to the list and Gold Coin will probably be the next. The Victor company, which has paid in the past dividends amounting to $4.50 per share and was obliged to temporarily suspend last April, proposes to resume the regular distribution in December.

Prices during the week have fluctuated materially. Elkton from 98 advanced to $1.06, and has settled back to $1.00½, the daily sales being quite heavy. The rich ore chute to the north of the shaft, which has produced so heavily in the upper levels has been encountered in the fourth level, giving further promise of the bright future of the property.

The Portland company has declared the usual 1-cent monthly dividend, and as an increase was hoped for, the disappointment caused a decline to 72½, at which price buying is again strong.

In contrast to the poor showing made by the Isabella company, whose treasury surplus is still decreasing, the lessee's strike on the Emma claim is improving, and a strong effort is being made to secure the control at the coming annual election in January. This has resulted in an unexpected demand for the stock and a sharp advance in price.

Cripple Creek's Output.

In their report of the week, Messrs. W. P. Bonbright & Co. say:

It is not unlikely that the year's output of the Cripple Creek district will exceed somewhat our estimate of a few weeks ago. October's production was $1,095,366, and the total of the first 10 months of the year, $10,136,000. It will be seen that November and December need to exceed the October figure but slightly in order to raise the grand total for the year to $12,500,000; and there are now many reasons for believing that this will be done. A large majority of the great properties are in a position to materially increase their output; and among these may be named in particular Gold Coin, Lillie, Portland and Strong. It is also safe to predict that Orphan Bell will be a heavy shipper during the next two months, while Elkton, Moon-Anchor and Anchoria-Leland may be expected to maintain their usual rate. At this writing, therefore, we feel like hazarding the prediction that the year's output of the district will reach $12,500,000; in which event the yield of Colorado is likely to be nearer $21,000,000 than the figure given in our recent estimate.

The editor of the Mining Investor has made some interesting compilations of Cripple Creek dividends. He found that a total of 24 mining companies operating in the district have paid dividends aggregating $4,110,630. Of these dividend-payers one has distributed over one and a quarter million dollars; one over $750,000; two over $250,000 each, two over $200,000 each; four over $50,000 each, and six upwards of $10,000 each. To the total amount should fairly be added the stock dividends declared by several companies, notably by Union, Gold and Globe, and Lillie, amounting in all to several hundreds of thousands of dollars. Three million dollars is certainly none too large a sum to add as the net profits from the numerous properties individually owned, such as the Independence and Doctor; together with the profits made by the small army of lessees, of which Maloney, Foley and Barbee are the best known members. The cash dividend distribution of the Cripple Creek district may therefore be placed at fully seven million dollars. It must be borne in mind that this sum represents only a portion of the general profits of the district, a considerable proportion of which have been re-invested in permanent improvements and development work which is expected in turn to yield profit. Moreover, the one million dollar surplus now in the treasuries of the leading companies should be considered in connection with the particular class of profit under consideration.

The past week has further emphasized a condition which of late has characterized the market, namely activity and strength in the high class stocks and a practical neglect of the prospects and the cheap unlisteds. Operators in the dividend-payers and high class stocks have had little fault to find with the market during recent weeks. Gold Coin has held its late phenomenal advance; Lillie is selling at a higher price than before the payment of the big stock and initial cash dividend; Elkton has advanced sharply and now stands well above the dollar mark. As regards Elkton, it is coming to be very generally believed that larger dividend distributions are a matter of the very near future, moreover that the mine will very soon be in a condition to maintain a considerably increased output. Mr. Weston's opinion as given in our last letter, fully confirming as it does that of Manager Wilson, should give ample reassurance to the weak-kneed among the stockholders. With two years' ore in sight and the lowest level but 500 feet deep, it would seem to require neither a prophet nor the son of a prophet to predict for Elkton long life and prosperity.

Gardner & Co.'s Letter.

The test of private [illegible] considered from [illegible] standpoint, with all equal chances to all comers, faces us a generation. Ex-Senator [illegible] was a chump when he [illegible] subscriptions to government bonds, without depositing a margin of 10 per cent. certified check of the amount of each individual bid to bind the bargain. But out of 70,000,000 people in the United States there were only half a dozen, and one of them an office boy, who were not just as big chumps as Carlisle. One man obtained $2,000,000 worth of bonds on his bid of $1.11 and sold them at once at $1.18, clearing $140,000 on an investment of a two-cent postage stamp. One of the biggest percentage profits on record. The office boy, 18 years old, made $32,000 on an investment of a two-cent postage stamp and borrowed the stamp at that. The biggest profit on record. Yes, the Napoleon of finance, was a clerk in a Wall street brokerage firm. He learned the ropes in six months, and finding little chance of bettering his condition, he one day startled the firm out of their senses by asking to be admitted as a full partner. They told him to go to the devil. He went. He got as far as Ohio where, on a capital of cheek and a good suit of clothes he obtained an option on a railroad. Inside of 30 days he had sold his railroad option and had a million dollars to his credit in the bank. One million dollars in hard cash is a goodly sum to be earned up by a youth of 23 in 30 days. His old employers, the Wall street brokerage firm, thought perhaps they had made a mistake in not admitting him as a partner. There is nothing new in making mistakes. We all make them. The early history of Cripple Creek was one long mistake. But the early pioneer prospector persevered. Where would Stratton, Burns, McKinnie and Reed be today if they had given up? Where would Cripple Creek be today if those old pioneers had said, "This rock is too hard, we cannot work it; let's quit"? Did they say that? No; they rolled up their sleeves and took fresh hold of the hammer and drill, and what are the results? Cripple Creek in 1897 is producing one-fifth of the gold output of the United States and one-twentieth of the total gold production of the world. Five thousand men are at work delving in the ground whose treasure vaults were opened by the sweat and toil of the pioneers. While one thousand more men are working in the smelters and mills, sending a supply of golden bullion into the arteries of trade. Seven million one hundred thousand dollars has been distributed among Cripple Creek mine and stock holders since the camp was started—a most satisfactory record. Millions and millions of dollars are today lying idle in the banks, both at home and abroad, waiting loans, on call, at one and one-half per cent. and on long time at four and one-half per cent. per annum. In this connection let us glance at results and profits offered by Cripple Creek investments. At present values Elkton shares return 36 per cent. per annum; Moon-Anchor shares return 31 per cent.; Portland returns 17 per cent.; Anchoria-Leland returns 12 per cent; Lillie, that six months ago was selling slowly at 12 cents per share, is now paying 17 per cent. on a 70-cent per share valuation. Victor will probably resume payment of 10 cents per share dividends in December, and Gold Coin should also soon join the list of dividend payers. The enormous possibilities offered in the cheaper list are beyond calculation.

Princeton's Admirers Greatly Disappointed.

ONE TOUCH-DOWN WAS ALL

The Crowd Went Wild with Enthusiasm Over Yale's Victory.

BUT BETTORS WERE SORRY

Enthusiastic Spectators Declare It to be the Greatest Athletic Football Game Ever Seen—Yale Was Superior to Princeton in Every Point But One—Injuries to New Jersey Men Contributed Greatly to Their Defeat—The Ground Was in First-Class Condition and the Weather Good for Football.

New Haven, Nov. 20.—Yale 6, Princeton 0.

The score tells briefly the story of the greatest athletic football game ever seen. The victory for the blue was as fair as it was complete and as brilliant as it was surprising.

Except in kicking, Yale's stalwart men outplayed the Tigers in every part of the game. Little Baird of Princeton outpunted McBride in almost every exchange of kicks, but in no other respect did the Jerseymen demonstate a superiority.

Expected Yale's Defeat.

Certainly more than two-thirds of the 15,000 spectators that gathered about the arena this afternoon expected to see Yale defeated. It was believed that the eleven of Old Nassau would present a line as formidable to Yale as a granite wall, while the heavy weights in the Princeton center were counted on to brush the Yale forwards aside at will when the offensive play demanded it. It was expected that the swift runners behind the Tigers' line would circle Yale's ends and plough through her tackles repeatedly, while Yale's light backs were not looked upon as likely to pass Cochran and Craig. Man for man and pound for pound, the elevens had been compared on paper and the prophets could see only a Princeton victory.

But the football generals had reckoned without their host. The game of a week ago apparently was but excellent training for the Elis. The injuries of the Princeton men doubtless had much to do with their defeat. If they had been in perfect condition the teams would probably have played each other to a stand-still. The absence of Kelly from the Jersey ranks in the first half was also felt.

The pilgrimage to the grounds began early, and when the contestants appeared on the scene the tiers of seats were filled with expectant and anxious people. In the east stand were gathered most of the Yale "rooters," and there was hardly a dash of any color but blue visible.

Across the field Princeton cohorts were congregated, and the alternating stripes of yellow and the contrasting black were even more brilliant than the blue on the opposite side.

In the center section of this stand, almost every spectator carried a Princeton flag, and as they waved, now in time with the incessant songs of the Jersey boys, and then quickly, madly, as a brilliant play started the cheers, they made the eyes sparkle and the pulse quicken.

In the north and south stands blue predominated.

In Good Condition.

The gridiron was in wonderfully good condition. The turf, which had been protected from the snow and rain by a covering of straw, was firm and hard and gave the players a good footing.

The two elevens were a few minutes in making their appearance upon the ground, but when they trotted through the gates into the arena pandemonium reigned.

The members of the two elevens tumbled about the gridiron for three or five minutes. Then the coin was tossed. Princeton won and chose the north goal with the wind at their backs, the whistle was blown and the struggle was on.

Details of the Play.

It was Yale's fate to kick off. Chamberlain started the game at 2:08 by kicking off to Baird, who immediately returned to Yale's 35-yard line. McBride kicked on the first down and it was Princeton's ball in the center of the field.

Reiter tried right tackle and Bannard left end, and neither could gain, but Wheeler made seven yards on a mass play on the right end. Two more downs were tried and the ball went to Yale for holding. Yale then tried a few rushes but found Princeton's line fully as strong as Harvard's, so McBride was forced to kick.

For a time the battle surged back and forth in the center of the field, none of the running backs being able to make the necessary distance, and both Baird and McBride punting on the third down.

Tries at Goal.

Finding that the half backs were making no impression on the Yale line, Baird made three attempts to kick a goal from the field, starting the first from the 35-yard line and all three were miserable failures.

After that the Yale line was never in danger during the first half. Baird, however, showed his wonderful kicking ability by placing some magnificent punts down the field, two of them being for over 60 yards.

A few minutes before time was called De Saulles made his first sensational run of the day, carrying the ball back after a kick for 25 yards, through the entire Princeton team. There were some hurdles during the half, but no one left the field.

The Second Half.

When the teams lined up for the second half it was seen that Lathrop had taken Cochran's place at right end, and Princeton entered the game without her captain.

The punting began again with even greater fierceness. Each team would try a couple of runs and then would come a kick and for a few minutes the ball seemed in the air most of the time. Yale, however, was apparently playing with far greater confidence, and when at last Wheeler caught one of McBride's punts on Princeton's five-yard line and instead of making a fair catch put the ball to Baird, the latter was pushed over the line for a seeming safety and the crowd went crazy. This score was not allowed and Wheeler kicked out of danger.

Winning Plays.

Then came a series of plays which in the end won the game for Yale. Hard rushes into the Princeton line by Yale backs began to tell on the Princeton team. First Reiter went out and Kelly took his place, although, strange enough, he had been kept on the side lines up to this time. Then Baird was injured and soon, showing himself to be unfit for play, was led from the field, weeping, Burke taking his place.

This weakening of the Princeton team put additional life into Yale. From the 30-yard line McBride tore through the center for three yards, Benjamin adding four more and Dudley carried the ball by a marvelous run to Princeton's 12-yard line.

On the next rush Captain Rodgers put the ball on the six-yard line. Princeton was too eager, and Edwards interfered with the ball, and Yale got five yards for the off side play. This put the ball within 12 inches of the goal, from which point Dudley easily went over the line for the first and only touch-down. Cadwallader kicked a goal without trouble.

To be sure Yale did not score another point, but the Princeton team saw some of the most marvelous rushes of the season, when De Saulles, catching the ball on long punts by Wheeler, dodged the entire Princeton team and ran once 40 yards and again 30, which proved the longest dashes in the game.

Tigers Took a Brace.

But even this did not entirely discourage the Tigers. Led by Kelly, the team took a brace that has seldom been equaled. With the "ends back" and well bunched the Tigers ploughed through the Yale line for gains of five and 10 yards until the ball was on Yale's 25-yard line, when a miserable fumble lost Princeton the ball and perhaps the game. This was the nearest that Princeton came to scoring during the entire game. Twice Yale placed the ball on Princeton's five-yard line, only to be thrown back for a loss. Bannard was injured and Ayers took his place. Booth came off the field and Dickey went into center, but still, with these fresh men, the Tigers could not get near the Yale line.

The Last Effort.

Five minutes before time was called Yale made her last attempt at scoring. Benjamin could do nothing against Princeton's line, but Dudley, Rogers and McBride were sent through for gains. Dudley seemed to find the best holes, while Rogers duplicated his first run through Holt for 10 yards until the ball for the last time was on Princeton's five-yard line when time was called and the game was over.

The tackles on the Yale team were slightly superior to Princeton's, while the ends were far and away ahead of the Tigers. Hall and Hazen went down on all the kicking like lightning, while Cochrane, Lathrop and Craig were painfully slow and to this was doubtless due the long runs of De Saulles.

Baird played well while he lasted and ran the team with a good idea of the places, but De Saulles was nearly his equal and far superior to Burke.

Back of the lines, Dudley was the shining star, while Benjamin and Bannard were about on a par, for neither seemed at his best.

Again, as long as he lasted, Baird gained a greater distance on punts than McBride, but the latter out-kicked Wheeler.

The Line-up.

Yale.	Position	Princeton.
Hazen	L. E.	Craig
Rodgers	L. T.	Holt
Chadwick	L. G.	Crowdis
Cadwallader	C.	Booth-Dickey
Brown	R. G.	Edwards
Chamberlin	R. T.	Hillebrand
Hall	R. E.	Cochran-Lathrop
De Saulles	Q. B.	Baird-Burke
Dudley	L. H-B.	Reiter-Kelly
Benjamin	R. H-B.	Bannard-Ayers
McBride	F. B.	Wheeler

Umpire—Paul Dashiel, Lehigh.
Referee—W. A. Langford, Trinity.
Linesmen—Howland, Yale; Bouvard, Princeton.
Timers—Smith, Yale; Coyne, Princeton.
Touch-down—Dudley.
Goal—Cadwallader.
Total score—Yale, 6; Princeton 0.
Time—Two 30-minute halves.

PENNSYLVANIA WINS.

Harvard is Quite Outclassed by Her Powerful Opponents.

Philadelphia, Nov. 20.—Before the largest crowd that ever witnessed a football game in this city, the University of Pennsylvania football eleven this afternoon on Franklin field, defeated the Harvard team by a score of 15 to 6. It was not a sensational game. There were but few good runs, the 55-yard dash of Parker and Jackson's 25 yard run being the only ones of moment. The playing was fierce, but not unnecessarily vicious, hard but clean. It was a battle of the giants, and by today's victory over the Crimson, Pennsylvania has gained the top round of the football ladder and holds undisputed possession.

A surging mass of humanity crowded about the many entrances to Franklin field. There were a half dozen admission gates, and notwithstanding that the arrangements were of the best it was nearly 2:30 before the last enthusiast was seated in the huge ampitheater. Inside the grounds the sight was a beautiful and inspiring one. As the game progressed, the sympathizers of both Harvard and Pennsylvania were given ample opportunity to use their lungs and wave their flags. The Harvard team as a whole played good football, but the Pennsylvanians played better. In Dibblee and Parker, Harvard had two fine half backs and had Harvard's line held as it should have done, the crimson backs would have been dangerous to Pennsylvania. On the ends, the Cambridge men showed none of the slowness in getting down the field which characterized the play at Cambridge on Saturday last.

Both teams were guilty of bad fumbling. Two of Pennsylvania's fumbles cost them the loss of two touch-downs; Harvard's fumbles were more numerous, but less disastrous.

The game was won on its merits and it is the general opinion that Pennsylvania outplayed the Cambridge boys. Tonight, the Pennsylvania followers are making night hideous on the business thoroughfares with tin horns and college yells.

Welcomed With Cheers.

A mighty shout went up from the north stand as the Harvard eleven and substitutes came running on the field from the west end, but these shouts were mere gasps as compared with those that went up two minutes later when the wearers of the Red and Blue came on from the opposite corner.

The coin was tossed and Captain Minds was the winner. He selected the east goal and gave acting Captain Dibblee the ball. It was 2:06 o'clock when Houghton kicked off. Minds caught the ball and carried it back 20 yards. After two attempts at the center, Pennsylvania kicked, Harvard getting the ball in the middle of the field. Dibblee skirted the left end behind good interference for a 15-yard run. Mills tried the center for no gain and Dibblee was again given the ball. He was thrown by Hedges in his second attempt at end skirting.

On the next line-up Parker went through left tackle for three yards and after two more attempts at line bucking, Houghton kicked to Pennsylvania's five-yard line. Hare tried the center for no gain and then Minds kicked to Pennsylvania's 35-yard line. The ball changed hands with great rapidity and finally McCracken went through tackle for three yards and the ball was dangerously close to Harvard's goal line.

The First Goal.

On the next line-up Weeks fumbled, a Harvard man falling on the ball. The ball was passed to Morice a moment later for a try for a goal from the field, but the ball went a few feet to the left of the posts. The ball was brought out and Houghton kicked to Harvard's 15-yard line. Outland made three yards between Wheeler and Bouve, and on steady plunges into the line by Minds, Hare and Outland, the ball was carried to the Crimson's 20-yard line. The ball was passed to Morice on the next line-up and the latter dropped flat on his stomach and Captain Minds kicked a beautiful field goal. Score: Pennsylvania 5, Harvard 0.

Kicking Exhibition.

In an exchange of kicks the ball went to Harvard on the 5-yard line. Harvard here tried to fake kick but lost 10 yards. The game had resolved itself into a kicking contest between Minds and Houghton.

After the kicking exhibition had subsided, Morice made a free catch on Harvard's 25-yard line, but was thrown by Garrison and the Red and Blue were given 15 yards for the foul tackle. Hare ploughed through the center for five yards. The Pennsylvania captain was used in the next three line-ups and had carried the ball to Harvard's two-yard line. A few seconds later he was pushed over for a touch-down and then kicked the goal. Score: Pennsylvania 11; Harvard 0.

Houghton kicked to Morice on Pennsylvania's 15-yard line and the Pennsylvania half back returned the kick to the middle of the field. Houghton again drove the ball into Pennsylvania's territory and Minds sent it back to Harvard's 45-yard line.

On the next line-up Half Back Parker was given the ball and by a grand run of 55 yards he scored a touchdown for the Crimson. Parker's run was a beautiful piece of work, he successfully dodging Weeks, Morice and Minds. Score: Pennsylvania 11; Harvard 6.

The ball was on the Cambridge boys' 45-yard line when the time-keeper's whistle announced the end of the first half.

The Second Half.

Morice kicked to Harvard's 15-yard line and Garrison carried the ball back 20 yards before he was thrown by Boyle. Mills tried Pennsylvania's center twice but he was thrown both times for no gains. A bad pass caused Garrison to fumble the ball and the sphere went to Pennsylvania on Harvard's 5-yard line. Minds went around Harvard's right end for 25 yards on the antiquated double pass and Haskell was severely injured by the tackle. He was led off the field and Boal came on. McCracken went through right tackle for two yards and on the next line-up Hare carried the ball over for a touch-down. The score was made at the extreme corner of the gridiron. Overfield tried to punt out but Houghton blocked the punt by a pretty jump and the ball went to Harvard on her 20-yard line. Score: Pennsylvania 15, Harvard 6.

An Attack That Failed.

For the next few moments, however, Harvard tried ineffectually to break the Pennsylvania line. Houghton was then called upon for another kick and he sent the ball to Minds on Harvard's 50-yard line. Minds returned the kick and it was Harvard's ball on her 25-yard line. Garrison made a pretty run around right end, being thrown heavily by Overfield. Mills tried the center for no gain, and then Parker was given the ball for an end run. The swift little half back got around right end for four yards and then Bouve went through the center for one yard. Dibblee and Parker were doing nearly all the running with the ball being used in almost every play. Parker was given the pigskin and went around left end for 15 yards before being thrown by Hare. Mills was injured in the next scrimmage, but resumed play. Then there was another kicking match and finally it was Pennsylvania's ball on her own 30-yard line and here began one of the greatest exhibitions of line bucking that has ever been witnessed in the city. Hare was given the ball and with one half of the Red and Blue team at his back, he was shoved through Harvard's center for 15 yards. McCracken was then entrusted with the pigskin and the "guards back" formation sent the plucky right back through the same place to Harvard's line for 20 yards. Hare was again called upon and took the ball 10 yards through Harvard's left tackle. McCracken again tried the center, but he failed to gain an inch. Doucette had his ankle badly wrenched in this mix-up but after a brisk rubbing down he resumed play. Hare was again sent against the center and gained eight yards and on the next line-up the same player ploughed through the center for four yards. Minds then went through left tackle for four yards and the ball was on Harvard's 12-yard line. It looked as though nothing could prevent the Quakers from securing another touchdown. Minds bucked the center for four yards more and McCracken for three. Minds hit the line for about two yards and the ball was within three feet of the Crimson's goal. The gallant captain was again given the ball and just as he was within striking distance of a touch-down he fumbled. It was Harvard's ball. Houghton kicked to Pennsylvania's 35-yard line and secured the pigskin a moment later on a fumble. Houghton kicked and Minds returned the kick, the ball going to Harvard on her 30-yard line.

A Good Run.

There were several exchanges of kicking and then Jackson was given the ball on a double pass and skirted Harvard's right end for 20 yards.

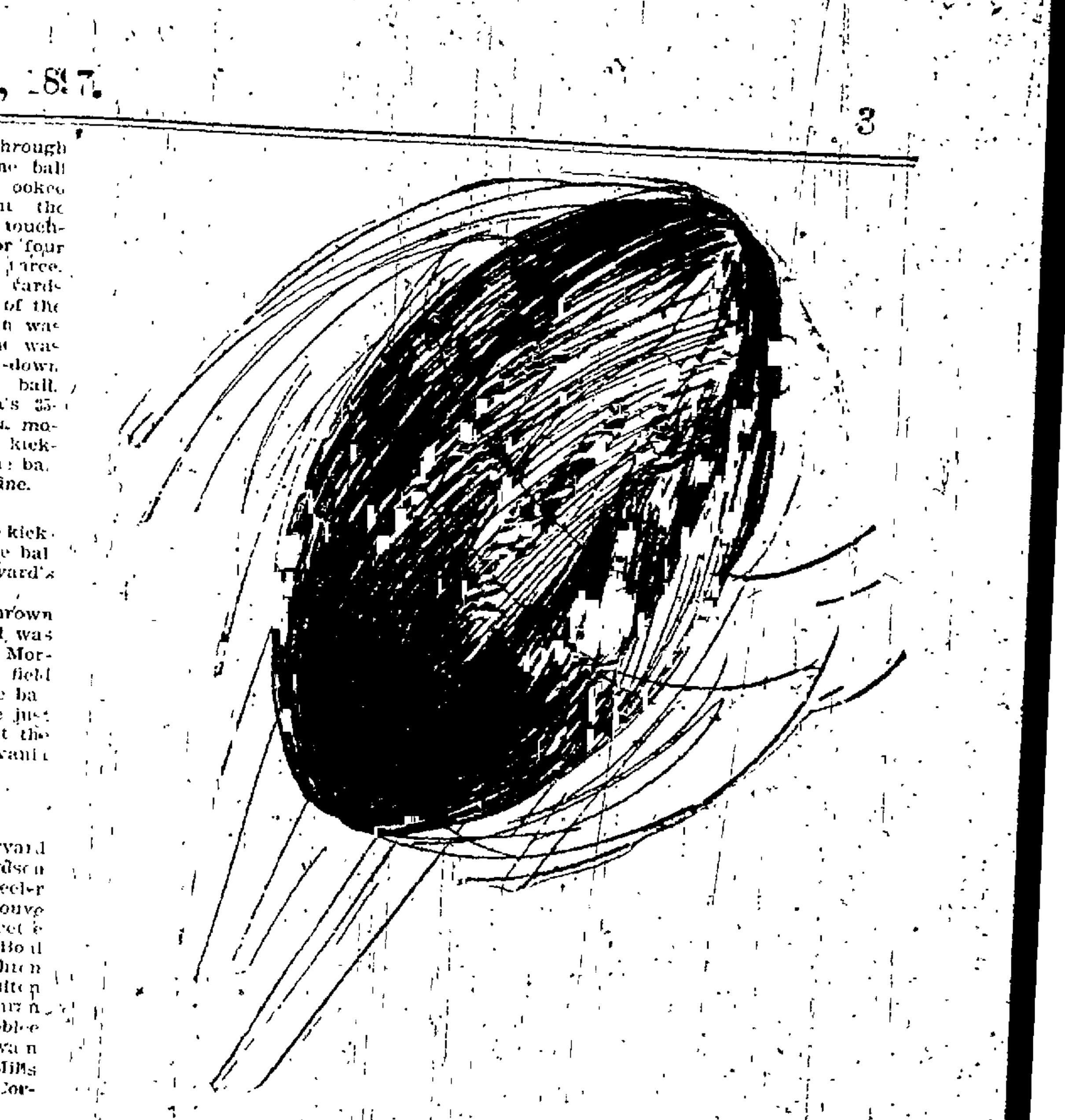
Hare tried the center but was thrown for a loss of three yards. The ball was now on Harvard's 25-yard line and Morice dropped back for a try for a field goal. The kick was blocked and the ball went to Harvard on her 35-yard line just as the whistle blew announcing that the time was up. Final score: Pennsylvania 15, Harvard 6.

The Line Up.

The teams lined up as follows:

U. of P.	Position.	Harvard
Boyle	L. E.	Richardson
Goodman-Carnett	L. T.	Wheeler
Hare	L. G.	Bouve
Overfield	Center	Doucette
McCracken	R. G.	Haskell-Boal
Outland	R. T.	Mills-Houghton
Hedges	R. E.	Moulton
Weeks	Q. B.	Garrison-Cochran
Jackson	L. H.	Dibblee
Morice	R. H.	Parker-Swan
Minds	F. B.	Houghton-Mills

Umpire—James W. Beacham, Jr., Cornell.
Referee—Clinton Wyckoff, Cornell.
Linesmen—Goodrich and Fortesque.
Touchdowns—Minds, Hare, Parker.
Goals—Minds, Houghton.
Goals from the field—Minds.
Total score—Pennsylvania 15, Harvard 6.
Time of halves—35 minutes.



Cadwallader's kick won the game for Yale

SPORTING.

Colorado College Wins.

"The Rovers will today give an exhibition of football as it is played in the east." So spoke the Rovers Athletic club of Pueblo Saturday morning. The people of their city evidently had become accustomed to "eastern football" as put up by the Rovers for it was not a big enough event to draw a hundred people to the field, and the few who did occupy seats on the bleachers were mostly charming fair ones who were supporters of the orange and black of Colorado College. Inspired by the presence of the hundreds of empty seats and by the vociferous encouragement of the two or three dozen rooters who made one or two attempts at rooting Colorado gave the Rovers a defeat by a score of 24 to nothing. During the first half the Rovers put up a very poor article of football. This was because Colorado did not know what a walk away the game was to be and played hard ball, although some of the Rovers stated after the game that the exhortation of their captain confused the men. Those who heard the said exhortations of Mr. Wilson of Pueblo will understand how this statement might be well founded in fact because his oratory actually rattled the grand stand so hard that he could be echoed from the mountains 10 miles distant.

The line-up was:

Rovers.		Colorado.
Patterson	R. E.	Cooley
Morgan	R. T.	M. Holt
Evans	R. G.	W. Holt
Affley	Center	Newell
Quirk	L. G.	Floyd
Newton	L. T.	Griffith
Youngs	L. E.	Hauk
Greenleaf	L. H. B.	Ehrich
Baker	R. H. B.	Howard
Hurford	F. B.	Smith
Wilson	Quarter	Browning

Rovers substitutes—Packard, Bluhm, Jones, Wren.

Colorado College substitutes—Lovette, Barber, Cadwell, Hawkes.

Referee, Packard; umpire Barnum; linesmen, Gordon and Baldwin; time of halves, 35 and 25 minutes, final score Colorado College 24; Rovers' Athletic club 0.

West Point-Brown.

West Point, N. Y., Nov. 20.—This afternoon Brown and West Point met on a wet gridiron, under cloudy skies, but the day was only dark for Brown, West Point snowing her under with a score of 42 to 0. West Point's work was superb, although Brown put up a plucky game. Twenty-five minute halves were played and at the end of the first half West Point had scored 22 points, in the second half with an unchanged line she again scored 20 points. By actual measurement in the diagram made of the game, West Point gained by rushes and runs 105 yards through Brown, while the Providence team succeeded in obtaining but 106 yards, 70 of which were gained on Gammon's run and but 16 yards through the line in 18 downs. Five of West Point's touch-downs were made without losing the ball from the caught punt.

Touchdowns: Nesbitt 3; Romeyn 1, Waldron 1; Scales 2.

Goals: Scales 3; Kromer 2.

Carlisle-Illinois.

Chicago, Nov. 20.—The Carlisle Indians tonight defeated the University of Illinois football eleven by a score of 23 to 6. The game was played in the Coliseum and probably 15,000 people were present. The game was almost a counterpart of the one between the Indians and the University of Wisconsin last year. The pale face huckers scored a touchdown in the first ten minutes playing. That, however, was the only time they saw the good side of their dusky opponents' goal line, and in the second half the fierce line bucking of the red men simply carried the Illinois players off their feet. There was very little punting done by either side. The field was well lighted, over 100 arc lights being used, but the yellow painted girders and roof made it difficult to see the ball when it was kicked and both teams refrained from it.

Iowa Wesleyan-Keokuk Medics.

Mount Pleasant, Ia., Nov. 16.—The Iowa Wesleyan university football team defeated the Keokuk Medical college eleven here this afternoon by a score of 18 to 0.

An Insult to the State.

Leadville, Nov. 16.—Somewhat of a sensation was created in local football circles today owing to the receipt of a telegram from Butte, Mont., in regard to the football match to be played there on Sunday. Arrangements had been completed between a team of Colorado players and the Buttes for the match, but a telegram from the manager of the Butte team states that the games must be called off owing to the objection of Butte miners' union to several of the Colorado players who are "antagonistic to the union." The players objected to are members of the national guard and the action of the union is supposed to arise from the fact that the militia was stationed at Leadville during the recent strike.

Against Football.

Little Rock, Ark., Nov. 15.—The governor of Arkansas is the first Arkansas magistrate to disapprove of the game of football. In a letter to President J. L. Buchanan of the state university at Fayetteville, Governor Jones takes the recent game between the Fort Smith and the state university teams as a text and strongly condemns the sport as brutal, and recommends that there be a stop put to the playing. The governor is ex-officio president of the state university board of trustees.

Kansas Challenges.

Lincoln, Neb., Nov. 16.—As an outcome of Saturday's disputed football game between Nebraska and Kansas universities, Manager Oury of Nebraska's eleven this evening issued a challenge to Kansas for a second game to be played at Kansas City on a date mutually agreeable after Thanksgiving. Mr. Oury's only reservation is that the umpire and referee be from eastern colleges and that a sufficient guarantee be pledged.

The enmity aroused by last Saturday's struggle has stirred college circles of the two states more than any like athletic event in the west.

Annapolis-Lehigh.

Annapolis, Md., Nov. 20.—The Cadets won from Lehigh today 28 to 6 although the visitors made a good fight.

At Madison, Wis.—Wisconsin university alumni 6, Wisconsin university 0.

At Ann Arbor, Mich.—University of Michigan 20, Wittenburg college 0.

At Williamstown, Mass.—Dartmouth 32, Williams 0.

At San Francisco—The Reliance Athletic club defeated an army football team composed of enlisted men at the Presidio by a score of 9 to 0.

Harvard's Captain.

Philadelphia, Nov. 20.—Ben Dibblee, Harvard's half back, was tonight elected captain of the Harvard football team for '98. After the election the team disbanded for the season.

D. A. C.-Golden.

Denver, Nov. 20.—The football game between the Denver Athletic club team and that of the State School of Mines, Golden, was an easy victory for the home team, the score being 12 to 0. The Golden team was clearly outclassed.

Challenges to Racers.

London, Nov. 20.—Charles F. Kilpatrick, the American half mile champion, has issued a challenge to George Tincler, the British long distance runner, for two races, one at a half and the other at three quarters of a mile, for £200 a side.

Chess Match Ended.

Berlin, Nov. 15.—In the last round today of the six-game chess match between Janowski, the Parisian expert, and Walbrodt, the German expert, the latter resigned after 28 moves. The result of this match is Walbrodt two games won, Janowski two games won, and two games were drawn.

Not Proven.

Portland, Ind., Nov. 15.—The committee of the Amateur Athletic union, which investigated the charge of professionalism brought against B. J. Wefers, the sprinter, has rendered a verdict of "not proven."

Stopped by the Police.

Chicago, Nov. 15.—The six-round contest between Kid McCoy and Australian Billy Smith, in which George Siler was referee, was stopped by the police in the first half of the second round, tonight. The fight would not have lasted over two rounds any way, as McCoy knocked Smith down twice in the first round, four times in the second and had him nearly out before the police interfered.

An Exciting Race.

Atlanta, Ga., Nov. 16.—The four cornered race here tonight between Eaton, Bald, Cooper and Loughead was the closest and most exciting race of the season. Jay Eaton won by a foul, and holds his title of king of the in-door track. In one heat the judge said that it was a dead heat between Eaton and Loughead, but Loughead was disqualified on acount of a foul and the heat was awarded to Eaton.

In the heat between Bald and Cooper the world's in-door competition record was smashed. The time was 1:57 4-5.

Summaries.

First heat, Bald vs. Loughead—Bald won. Time 2:01 3-5.

Second heat, Eaton vs. Cooper—Eaton won. Time 2:01 1-5.

Third heat, Bald vs. Cooper—Cooper won. Time 1:57 4-5.

Fourth heat, Eaton vs. Loughead—Dead heat; Loughead disqualified for fouling Eaton.

Fifth heat, Loughead vs. Cooper—Loughead won. Time 2:02 1-5.

Sixth heat, Bald vs. Eaton—Bald won. Time 2:05 3-5.

This gave Eaton and Loughead each two heats and Bald and Cooper each one. Two heats were then run to see who took first and who took third money.

Seventh heat, Eaton vs. Loughead—Eaton won. Time 2:08 3-5.

Eighth heat, Bald vs. Cooper—Bald won. Time 2:07 3-5.

ABOUT THE INDIANS.

How the Carlisle Team Practices and How it Plays—Their Record.

Although it is probable that the western trip of the Carlisle Indian school football team will not materialize owing to their inability to secure a sufficient number of games to warrant the expense, the following from a Chicago exchange will not be without interest:

"The Carlisle Indian school's football team was the sensation of last season. This year it has continued to hold its position as entirely unique in the history of the popular fall sport. Illinois this season has demonstrated itself to be the equal of the best elevens in the west. When these two teams meet great are expected to be the results.

Everybody who is interested in football—and nearly everybody is this fall—knows who the Indians are. They are students in the government industrial school at Carlisle, Pa., and they have done in two years in the football world what it usually takes a college ten to accomplish. They have jumped into the top of the second class of eastern teams, and have played close games with the leading elevens, all with only a little over a year of practice. Last year they won five and lost five games, getting to the zenith of their fame when they met Yale at New Haven. Then nothing but an extremely doubtful decision by Referee Hickok prevented them from tying the famous Blues. As it was the official score was 12 to 6 against them. Late in the fall they met the Wisconsin team in the Coliseum here, and won 18 to 8, as 6000 spectators of the game well remember.

Record of the Indians.

This year the Indians have done well again. They have been beaten by Pennsylvania, Princeton and Yale, but only once did they fail to score. In the game against the strong Pennsylvania eleven their clever little quarter back, Hudson, kicked two goals from the field. The other minor teams that they have met have proved easy victims to their skill. Altogether they have completed this season with a reputation fully equal to that which they brought to the meeting with Wisconsin last year.

The characteristic of the Indians' game, to any one seeing them play for the first time, is their wonderful endurance. Well along in the second half, when their opponents are lying around on the ground exhausted, and taking time to recover a little breath, the Indians amuse themselves in the waits by playing tag and leap frog and turning handsprings. They are in fact, to be absolutely tireless, and can easily outlast three ordinary elevens.

But they have their weaknesses which have enabled the eastern college elevens to beat them. They lack teamwork in their play, and cannot stand by a losing game. As long as they are ahead they are full of the greatest enthusiasm, but once behind they go to pieces and let a bigger score pile up than the comparative strength of the teams warrants.

How they Practice.

The practice of the Indians is conducted under great difficulty. They have studies and work in the school which keep them employed until 5 o'clock in the afternoon. Then they jump into their football clothes and hurry out to the field, where they play till darkness makes further work impossible. Frequently while there is a moon they play far Pierce, right guard and captain. He never loses his judgment and is one man on the team who never gives up. Smith, their giant center, little Hudson, their quarter back, and Metoxen, the full back, are all splendid players of tireless energy and unusual skill."

Saturday's game at Chicago between the Indians and the University of Illinois again demonstrated the superiority of the redskins. Illinois was unable to keep the Indians out of their territory during the entire game, except for the first ten minutes.

The following figures are descriptive of eight of the men who have made places on this year's football teams at Harvard and Yale:

Name.	Pos.	Age.	Ht.	Wt.
Doucette	Center	25	5.09	213
Wheeler	Sub-tackle	20	5.11	203
Haskell	Sub-guard	23	6.01	201
Bouve	Left guard	22	6.01	[illegible]
Brown	Right tackle	18	6.03	[illegible]
Marshall	Left guard	20	6.02½	187
MacFarland	Left guard	23	6.02½	202
Cadwallader	Center	21	6.02½	224

A little figuring shows that the average age of the eight men is 21⅞ years; their average height is six feet one inch, and their average weight is 202½ pounds. Their combined height would be a trifle less than 50 feet or nearly as high as the Gazette building, and their total weight is 1,620 pounds.

The reports of the Yale-Princeton game on Saturday seemed to indicate that many of the Princeton men were badly disabled. Such has proven to have been a wrong impression. The team with its coaches and trainers returned to Princeton yesterday afternoon, and the dispatches stated that all the men were in good physical condition and none the worse for the hard experience to which they were subjected at New Haven. All Princeton, both players and students, was greatly disappointed and down in the mouth over the defeat, but the team received a royal welcome home and heard nothing but commendation and praise for its faithful effort and for the manly spirit in which it accepted the unlooked-for defeat.

Alderman Plotke, whose ordinance in the Chicago city council was tabled by a vote of about 60 to 6, attended the Wisconsin-Chicago game to secure points for his speech in support of the ordinance. This game was largely a contest in kicking, and there was little rough play, little ugliness between players, and no one hurt. Alderman Plotke took as his chief point the probability that the full backs would in after years have bad results from exerting their thighs so vigorously as they did in punting. One man attempted to slug once and was promptly ruled off the field. The alderman remarked that this man didn't seem to be hurt, and asked why he was put out.

THE AMERICAN GIRL'S THANKSGIVING

Making New Garments Out of Old

From Our Own Correspondent.

New York, Nov. 18.—Now, that the chief brightness and amusement of the season for those whose lot is cast in cities, is from dinner time onward, the question of dress is much directed to that of evening wear. Many thoughts will be devoted to "doing up" last year's gowns, which in many cases will not be at all difficult. It is a subject which is well worth study, as many women will, by putting it in practice, make their present supply of evening frocks last them until the beginning of next season, and will yet appear to have started a completely new outfit.

A plain white satin dress which has braved the crush and soil of many functions may now with a small outlay of money, some thought, and work, make a re-entree in quite a fresh guise. First of all the trimmings must be removed. Then I would suggest operating on the surface of the satin with some bread dampened and put into the oven. A light deft rub all over with the crumby portion of this will remove the more aggressive part of the soil, and if the satin be a good one—and here let me say that the dearest fabric ever purchased is bad satin—there will be no ill effect from crush which cannot be removed by ironing lightly on the wrong side. The next thing to be decided is what colored veiling will best suit the wearer's complexion, and best hide any marks that will continue to cling with undesired affection to the sheeny fabric. I saw one gown veiled with red net, the color of the petals of a geranium, and the effect was excellent. What is very up-to-date is to have this over-dress open at one side, showing the white satin below. Of course some trimming down this part of the gown is a necessity.

A few bouquets of velvet-petaled scarlet geraniums taken to pieces and sewn up either side of the net at the opening make a pretty floral finish. Another way to arrange is to border the sides with red satin or velvet ribbon, and to sew silver sequins or ruby beads over it, while with a little further expenditure of time a design in this effective glitter may be continued over the front, even if it be but a series of graduated lines. The back draping of the net must be arranged similarly to that of the satin. The bodice is the chief difficulty, because the newest idea is an adaptation of the ubiquitous Russian bodice with fulness brought to the waist back and front. To do this without a clumsy appearance requires not only skill, but experience, because everywhere else the net must fit, not tightly exactly, but without fulness. The net, too, must be embroidered before it is used. The dress which I saw was done with geranium net, wrought over in undulating lines round the figure with silver and ruby jeweling. It had a little full vest of crepe de Chine, and at the back there was no fulness, but the folds were drawn down under a folded red crepe de Chine sash, which fell at one side in long ends prettily fringed. This looked very nice and very smart, and was much more easily manipulated at home than a Russian bodice veiling would have been. Chiffon is used as a veiling, also India muslins and gauze; but round meshed net is the smarter and newer looking fabric, while it goes better with velvet—a material always more or less in request for trimming winter evening gowns.

There is no reason why a woman who is a clever colorist should not exercise her talent on making new gowns of old. Indeed, there is every reason why she should, since it is to her that the larger measure of success is sure to fall. Take, for instance, a pearl-gray satin frock, or one of cream-colored silk or satin, which are things that most women possess. It could be veiled with emerald-green net, and have round the waist a deep sash of pale sky-blue moire velvet, and epaulettes to correspond, fringed with forget-me-nots. Suppose that a black satin or broche evening dress is the subject in hand, as it so frequently is. Suppose, also, that the satin or broche has unmistakably seen much service, and that its wearer has a truly womanly desire to look smart and well in it once again. Some women would pass it by with a hopeless sigh others would hopefully don a considering cap, and be sure something would be evolved from the *proceeding*. The skirt would possible require re-making, for I want to regard this patient as very far gone. It would be well to sponge it, when ripped, with weak cold tea, and iron it with not too hot an iron on the wrong side. An over-dress of black chenille spotted net would be the smartest, but there is a great choice in veiling materials. Round the skirt, above the hem, from the knees down, bands of bright orange satin ribbon might be run on inside the net, graduated in width, the wider at the top, and these edged with tiny frills of black Valenciennes lace run on the outside of the net. The same idea could well be repeated on a rather full over-bodice of net, drawn down into a shaped belt of deep orange velvet. Orange velvet tabs turned over, like revers, down the left side of the bodice, and edged with narrow pulled-on black Valenciennes lace, would, I think, make a very striking looking evening dress out of this old friend.

A velvet dress that has seen much service and been professionally renovated and re-worn, cannot be set up again in life in its whole state. There are, however, portions of it which will be found very useful in regenerating other dresses and for this purpose the velvet robe must be ruthlessly invaded by the scissors. It is a subject for operation because there is nothing more dilapidated looking than shabby velvet; nothing that so hopelessly advertises having seen its best days as pile that is no longer rich and immaculate. Suppose, however, that you can get out of a dear old gown enough to put three bands round a skirt of glace silk or moire velours, and to handsomely trim the bodice, surely you will have a very satisfactory version of the survival of the fittest of an old favorite. If the velvet is brown, which is a fashionable color, it would look charming combined with pale blue glace silk. There is a strong feeling this season for lines from the waist down, and the brown velvet could be managed this way. Placed down the seams, edged with tiny ruffings of either brown or pale blue chiffon, to break the hard line color contrast, which is never satisfactory, it would look well, or arranged in points of graduated bands in front and at either side of the skirt from the hem upward, in which case each point might be tipped with a little cluster of pale blue ostrich feathers. The bodice in this instance should be principally of velvet over soft folds of pale blue tulle, with feather trimming in the same shade arranged as epaulettes and a cluster of feathers at one side. If a sufficient quantity of the velvet is not in a condition to make the principal portion of the bodice, designs in cream colored lace might be applied on it, which would make the dress look still more fashionable and handsome.

Black velvet gowns are even more usual possessions than those of color. These give way to the influence of time, and wear more particularly as regards the skirt. They cannot be veiled because velvet is too soft and rich a material for that treatment, but they can be operated upon with the scissors. It may be that the bad breadths can be removed and enough left to form a skirt opening over a petticoat of satin, either black, white, gray, or contrasting bright color, at the side or in front. I will pursue the subject of renovation in this instance in black and white. A very usual and up-to-date way of arranging velvet skirts is having them open at one side, as if they were a kind of over-dress cut in one with the bodice, or else opening at either side, showing white satin, and giving the front the appearance of a square tablier. In either case, a pretty and stylish finish would be points of white guipure lace laid on the velvet back from the opening, spangled with cabochon of jet and edged narrowly with mink fur. The bodice would have the sides and sleeves of white satin, with black velvet drawn up in fan-shape folds back and front, finished round the berthe with points of lace jetted and fur-edged like those on the skirt; while it would add still further to the style of the dress to deck the white satin with or to insert in the sleeves points of velvet. The present fashion of having designs in lace applied on to velvet is a very happy thing for those whose frocks have been in accidents. The lace laid over the spot not alone removes all traces of the disaster but adds very much to the smartness of the effect.

Many of the evening dresses have long sleeves. These are of net, embroidered in jet, steel, silver, gold, or jeweling, or of net tucked or shirred, or of chiffon. They are things which can easily be made at home from a good paper pattern, and when added to a dress that has been worn before they quite alter its character. They are as a rule becoming and to those who have not white, well-shaped arms they are a positive boon. From a health point of view they are also welcome, for, ethereal though they are, and must be to be dressy, yet they afford protection, and the back part of the upper arm is a very susceptible portion of the frame to cold. Many evening frocks, too, will be worn with transparent yokes and collars. This is a very becoming fashion, and to those who have handsome dog-collars of jewels—which are, of all others, the smartest neck-ornaments—these yokes afford excellent opportunity of displaying them. These little adjuncts to dress also offer pleasant home occupation. Some are made of white net, or black, as the case may be, having a lattice over it of pulled-on satin baby ribbon; the collar is finished with row after row of this pulled-on ribbon, showing above the dog-collar of pearls or diamonds, or plain and wrought all over with sparkles, sometimes aluminum, sometimes jeweling, or simply jewel-studded gold.

The evening wraps that are most used at present are full capes, and one of the very prettiest of these that I have ever seen was made at home. It was of ivory satin and was deep and full. On the satin was painted a design of Japanese chrysanthemums in shades toning from pink to deep rose. The cape was lined with white zibeline, and bordered with blue fox fur—that is, with the dyed white fox fur.

I also saw a wrap somewhat similar in style, of emerald-green velveteen, with designs in lace applied on it lined with squirrel fur, and bordered with mink, which was of home manufacture. There is a great deal in dress of the day, expensive and elaborate though it is in complete condition, to encourage home industry. So many things that are costly and handsome looking may be quite well done at home, and some part of the dull winter days profitably employed in preparing for the fun of the festive winter evenings.

The bachelor girls in our illustration are having a little consultation before sitting down to the Thanksgiving fare provided for them in the next room. They are gowned in the very latest models. The young woman in the chair wears a blouse in cerise silk, entirely veiled in black accordion pleating trimmed with jet and lace edged frills. The bodice is finished off with a short basque and ribbon belt. The tall damsel who is standing and haranguing her companions wears an elegant Parisian dinner toilette. It is of mauve taffeta and has a front breadth of mauve satin ornamented with white bands of ecru lace insertion. The bottom has a flounce of silk muslin. The blouse front of the corsage opens upon a front of nile green satin crossed by insertions of pleated silk muslin, revers and straight collar with bow in front.

Of the two seated on the couch, the one nearest the censer wears an elegant blouse of velvet tucked to form squares. In the center of each of these squares is set an ornament of guipure. The third and last of the bachelor maids is dainty and attractive in an original blouse of lace mounted over silk in a new shade of misty blue. The frills on the shoulders are of the same blue chiffon edged with tiny rose ruchings of baby ribbon. The high belt is of turquoise moire ribbon. This is an ideal theater or home dinner blouse.

THE NEW SASH.

Two Ribbons Sewed Together and Knotted in a Bow.

They are showing a new sash and it is so attractive that it bids fair to have quite a reign of popularity. It consists of two shades of ribbon sewed together. The ribbon is folded to form plaits. It is then carried around the waist and tied in a big bow at the back. From there the ends hang nearly to the bottom of the skirt.

In reality the ribbon bow is made separate, and the belts hooks under the bow. In the front there is a big silver or steel buckle which is not placed there only for ornament, but it holds the plaits in place and gives a weight and finish to the belt.

Any two harmonizing colors can be combined and thus one sash can be made to match two dresses. This is only a season novelty, but it is bright and decorative and the shops are selling plenty of them. Two-faced satin ribbon must be used.

THANKSGIVING FASHIONS.

THEATER WRAP.

THE NEW BOA.

OSTRICH CONCEIT.

THANKSGIVING AT THE NATIONAL CAPITAL

From Our Own Correspondent.

Washington, D. C., Nov. 20.—Thanksgiving Day originates with Washington, for it is here that the proclamation is penned, and from here it is issued forth to the United States. When William McKinley, president, set his hand to the task of proclaiming a day of thankfulness, and finished it with his red seal of office, he did only that which every president has done before him, and which is as much the duty of the executive as the writing of his annual message.

And the people here feel it most. Next to ancient Plymouth and the good folk of Cape Cod, Washington is strictest in its observance of Thanksgiving.

This is as it should be, for the nation's capital represents all that came out of the little band of Pilgrims who inaugurated the custom. They have spread and multiplied, but they say to Washington, "You represent us."

Washington Market.

Here, as elsewhere, the day centers around its feast, and the greatest sight in the District of Columbia is the Washington market. The great Capitol building, the White House, the classical war, state and navy departments, the pensioners' bureau, the monument—all these are of secondary interest compared to the great brick edifice just off Pennsylvania avenue.

It is the greatest market in the country, and Thanksgiving is its greatest day. The whole avenue near by is lined with carriages that have brought the leader of fashion or the politician's wife.

For it is the fact among ladies of the official set to do their own marketing, and during the Thanksgiving season every woman goes there.

Little women with big baskets, big women with little baskets, women who have no baskets at all, women with footmen to carry their baskets, women who have five cents with which to employ one of the thousand little boys who are watching for the job—this is the mighty throng that looks down on the turkeys from Virginia and Rhode Island, cranberries from Cape Cod, raisins from California, and the nutmegs from Connecticut, and all the other pertainments of the bountiful board.

Over there at the flower-booth is Mrs. John Sherman, wife of the secretary of state. She has driven down from her magnificent marble palace on K street. She loves flowers, and selects them first before looking at the turkeys.

Filtering cranberries through her pretty fingers is Mrs. Henry Cabot Lodge, wife of the senator from Massachusetts—incidentally the Cape Cod district where those berries were grown. She buys generously of them.

Over on the D street side, where the pretty red and green berries and leaves of Virginia are made into garlands, is Miss Mabel McKinley. She is planning some little decoration for Uncle William's family dinner at the White House. Miss Mabel is a generous buyer of pretty things, and for two weeks past has been picking up table decorations.

The vice-president and his wife have both been to the market, anxiously inquiring about fowl and celery, and the other cabinet ladies have dropped in, secretly and alone, each to be sure that her order will be filled first. In Washington you go marketing alone and make your purchases of the shop dealer so confidentially that none but he can hear you though you bow pleasantly to all.

In the Churches.

It is a great day with the churches, too. All Washington, religious or otherwise, attends services on a November thanksgiving day. At the great Congregational church on the corner of Tenth avenue and G street there is always an important union Thanksgiving service. The celebrated blind organist and composer, Bischoff, is the potent attraction.

The president and Mrs. McKinley will go to Foundry Methodist church. It is only four blocks from the White House, and Major McKinley was a regular attendant there in his congressional days. Mrs. McKinley, who is feeling better than she has in many a day, has made arrangements to accompany her family there.

The society people will flock to the fashionable Church of the Covenant on Connecticut avenue, and to the famous old Episcopal place of worship on G street which Cornelius Vanderbilt attended during his last winter's stay in the nation's capital.

In the afternoon it is the correct thing to go to Mount Vernon in groups of pleasant families. This place is commemorative of the real significance of the day. Pilgrims to the tomb of the father of his country repeat their thanks that such a man was given to the nation in its perilous days. And if a purse were to be made up of the contributions of Thanksgiving visitors Mount Vernon need not wait to be "restored." The trip home is made in time for a theater party in the evening.

The Afternoon.

Perhaps the oldest inhabitant in the District of Columbia remembers the time when there was snow on the ground in Washington on Thanksgiving. Certainly no one else does. And it is not the usual thing. The real Washington Thanksgiving Day opens bright, clear, crisp and cold. In fact, ideal appetite weather. There is no sleighing, no skating and no coasting for the young folk. But there is riding, driving walking in the country.

All morning long the cavalcades of equestrians, equestriennes and pedestrians move along the rock road and the beautiful highways that part off from it here and there into circles and the forest. Coming back into town the parade starts down Connecticut avenue and passes through the great front gates between the state department and the White House. A stone's throw further are the white lots and the monument, greens with perfect roads and charming landscapes.

Washington goes back to rural simplicity for its Thanksgiving Day, but those who pay for the great spread dinners and are taxed for the rent of the new they occupy afterward, and who know something about the cost of correct Washington living and the burden of fashionable jaunts to Mount Vernon, can be thankful that they have the money to observe all this if for nothing more.

...tant Eldredge.

Dress for a college girl.

NewspaperARCHIVE.com

THE WEEK'S SHIPMENTS.

Shipments from the mines of the camp continue heavy and are increasing so far as the facilities will allow. The railroads are choked with the ore and so are the mills and reduction plants. The output for the district has found a limit for the time being because of inability of the reduction plants to treat a greater quantity and the impossibility of the railroads getting more high grade to the smelters. If occasion demanded it the camp could undoubtedly make a bigger output than it is now doing and the future, when there is at least one more railroad and several more reduction plants, will prove the truth of this.

Following are some of the shipments made during the past week and during the part of the present month:

Raven.

Nearly 80 tons of ore were sent out by the Raven company last week and a very good showing was made by the property. Of the total amount 21 tons was high grade with an estimated value of 15 ounces, or $300 per ton. The remaining 56 tons was medium grade rock.

Favorite.

Two cars of medium grade ore left the Favorite last week. Its value was about $40 per ton.

Work.

The Work company made a few shipments on its own account last week and made up for the absence of ore from the lessees' operations. About 4½ tons net came from the old workings with an average value of $24.90 per ton.

Specimen.

A good many shipments have been made from the Specimen claim during the first part of the present month, which starts out with a very good showing. Of the total amount sent out something over 200 tons has been heard from. An even 200 tons out of the total was mill ore, while one lot of 10 tons ran as high as $75 per ton. Several lots have yet to be heard from.

Union.

The Union company sent out seven cars of ore last week. It was low grade rock and has an estimated value of $35 per ton.

Lessees Moore and Wilson shipped 17 tons from the Pike's Peak. It went at the rate of $20 per ton.

From the Goodall lease one one of the dumps, 7½ tons of ore were sent out which went 1.54 ounces per ton.

Elkton.

Shipments from the Elkton were not very heavy last week and amounted to nine cars in all. Of this amount seven cars contained third grade and two cars second grade rock.

Improvements continue at the Elkton and the rate of shipping is hindered by the large amount of work that is going on.

Jack Pot.

During the past week 18 tons of ore were sent out from the Jack Pot claim. It had an average value of about $20 per ton.

A new steam hoist is being erected on the south 300 feet of the Jack Pot claim, which portion of ground is being operated under lease and bond by Dingman et al., of Creston, Iowa. The shaft has been sunk a distance of 200 feet on an extension of what is supposed to the Doctor vein. A contract has been let to sink the shaft another 100 feet. The new plant is good for 500 feet.

Anchoria-Leland.

About 150 tons of good average grade ore was sent out from the Anchoria-Leland company's properties last week. The grade of the ore continues to run on a higher average than has been the case in the past.

Brother Jonathan.

During the past two weeks seven cars of ore have been shipped from the Brother Jonathan company's property. The shipments are being made by lessees and it is understood that the ore is low grade.

Gold Sovereign.

Last week the shipments from the Lovett shaft on the Gold Sovereign, on Bull, were 16 tons of $50 and six tons of $250 ore, and about the same amount is now ready to go out. The bottom of the shaft is showing 20 inches of ore, eight of which will make a sacked high grade of $500 a ton. Burnett & Co. have taken the old Barrack shaft on the north end of the property under lease, and are getting some good ore.

Nightengale.

Kavanaugh, Brown & Gurney have pushed the shaft on the Nightengale to 75 feet below the tunnel level, and have commenced drifting. They shipped last week 15 tons of two-ounce ore, and will get out about the same quantity this week.

Badger Boy.

Lawton & Thedinga made a shipment of three-ounce ore from the Badger Boy, on Globe hill, this week, and expect to send out ore at about the same rate during the remaining short period of their lease.

Deadwood.

Roundtree & O'Brien continue to ship about 20 tons a week from the blanket vein opened by them in the Deadwood, on Bull cliffs, the ore going in two grades, and averaging about $50 a ton. They have given a sub-lease on the south end of the claim to Horan & Hansen, who have erected a steam plant and are prospecting for the extension of the Trachyte vein.

Pauper.

Baker, Perkins & Kent will ship 40 tons this week from the same blanket-like vein opened by them in the Pauper, their ore averaging about $60 a ton.

Christmas.

Frank O. Wood and associates have opened the ore in the fifth level on the Christmas at 238 feet, finding five feet of rock that carries sylvanite. Their product on this week will aggregate about 80 tons and is growing steadily. Next week they expect to raise it to 100 tons, and from then on will be able to ship a broad-gauge carload daily. Potvin & Vaine are putting up a steam plant on their lease on the same block, and when it is in place will resume production.

Free Coinage.

Peacock & Gallagher will ship this week 50 tons from the Pueblo, the ore being about the usual grade ruling in that vicinity.

Blue Bird.

The Blue Bird company is averaging 200 tons monthly, the ore going at about $50 and coming from the main shaft. A fair amount of dead work is going ahead. Burrs & Anderson, lessees on the south end, sent out a carload shipment of two-ounce ore this week.

Venezuela.

McDowell Murray made a six-ton shipment from the Venezuela, on Bull hill, today, the ore estimated at $50, and coming from the 65-foot level.

Ramona.

Stafford & Co., on the Ramona, are shipping a carload a week, the ore going to the smelters and averaging close to $50. It comes from stopes at the first level.

Moon-Anchor.

Shipments from the Moon-Anchor last week amounted to 110 tons, which is rather above the usual amount for this part of the month. The total tonnage was divided into two lots, one lot of 55 tons consisting of first-class, high-grade ore, and the other 55 tons being second-grade rock.

Gold Coin.

Shipments from the Gold Coin last week amounted to a little over 600 tons and is the heaviest amount recorded for that period. The ore has an average value of from $20 to $30 per ton. It is the intention of the managers to put on more ore sorters next week when it is thought that fully 100 tons per day will be sent out from the mine.

Notes From the Camp.

Cripple Creek, Nov. 16.—Len Jackson, Buckley and others who were operating a lease on the Sheriff, on Raven hill, have a fine a showing as any claim in the district, considering the amount of work done. Some time ago it was made public that they had opened a body of iron ore in their shaft. The extent was not then known, as neither wall was in sight. The lessees continued to sink the shaft and in the course of their development work they made several shipments of ore which ran from one to two and a quarter ounces. At a depth of 75 feet they started a drift north on the ore body and drifted some 20 feet, stoping up and cross-cutting on the vein until now they have opened up a well-defined vein five feet or more in width. There is a perfect hanging wall and a foot wall coming into place. They are now stripping the ore and will make steady shipments from this time on. The last shipment was made on Thursday of last week and the returns show values of from $20 to $40. The width and character of the ore chute is such that the production can be made quite heavy. The lessees are contemplating putting on a steam hoisting plant at an early date, as 75 feet is too great depth to make any great headway with a windlass.

Other Sheriff Leases.

The Laird lease on the Sheriff has been declared forfeited by the company and has been abandoned. A plant of machinery recently erected there has been removed to the Johnston lease on the Gold Sovereign, on Gold hill. The company refuses to lease the block.

Some days ago an account was given of the finding of a good grade of ore in the Proper lease, which is a sub-lease from Dr. Ramey on the south end of the Sheriff. The lessees are now sacking ore from the vein at a depth of 180 feet, tests on which show values of from 12 to 18 ounces of gold to the ton. The vein entire is from three to three and a half feet wide. The lessees started a drift from this vein at the bottom of the shaft. At a distance of only six or eight feet from the shaft they opened up a rich streak. The original lessee, Dr. Ramey, is on that portion of the block south of the Proper shaft. The doctor is now sinking at a depth of 180 feet, in the hope of opening up the south extension of the Proper ore chute. The vein where he is at work is about three feet wide, but is not pay, the values running but from $3 to $9 per ton. The lease is well equipped with machinery.

On the Bogart.

Bogart, Hodgson and others leasing on the Bogart lode are cross-cutting to the southwest at a considerable depth with a prospect of catching an extension of the ore chute, opened by Len Jackson on the Sheriff, 100 feet away.

The Foley lease on the Trilby, on Bull hill, will probably be in ore at the 140-foot level in a few more days. The shaft has been sunk to that depth and a cross-cut is now being run to cut the vein. The ore shipped from the upper workings of the mine some months ago was high grade. It is reasonable to expect that at present depth it will be equally good.

Foley and others, who have taken a lease on a block of the Dandy, just south of the Reed shaft, are sinking on the vein. They are now down 60 feet.

Cripple Creek, Nov. 17.—The annual report to the shareholders of the Hayden Gold company has just been issued by President Tutt and Secretary Shepherd. The report details the development, work done on the various claims as follows:

Since the last annual meeting we have perfected the patenting of several mining claims and have done a considerable amount of development work on different properties under the leasing system. As yet in none of our properties has ore been found in paying quantities, although the future prospects are very good and we hope soon to be shipping ore from several of our claims and the present outlook warrants our expectations. The following claims of the company were patented during the last year: The Robert H., the Chance of '94, claims situated on the well known Beacon hill; the Red Jacket Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, claims located a short distance south of the town limits of Cripple Creek. In accordance with the past policy of the company most of the work done on its properties during the year has been done by lessees. They report the following work for the fiscal year:

Block No. 1, 75 feet of shaft, 30 feet of drifting, a good vein opened up in rifts, but values thus far have proved small.

Block No. 2, 50 feet of shaft, making the shaft 150 feet in depth, 10 feet of drifting. The values on this block have been steadily on the increase but are not yet up to a sufficient grade to pay.

Block No. 3—60 feet of shaft; no showing.

Block No. 4.—80 feet of shaft, 10 feet of crosscut, in which a vein was opened up but found no pay ore. The vein was opened up on the surface and while the values were small the work is being carried on with the expectation of finding pay mineral.

Block No. 5.—This shaft has been sunk to a depth of 150 feet, and the drift has been 50 feet. The condition of this block of ground at the present time is very promising, and the latest assays gotten by the lessees run $40 to the ton.

Block No. 6.—The shaft on his lease has been sunk to a depth of 8[illegible] feet and has 15 feet of drifting. The vein showing is nearly four feet wide, the assays running $8.00 per ton, make the ore unprofitable at the present time.

Block No. 7.—Whiting and Wilson lease. There has been about 25 feet of shaft work and 100 feet of drifting on this block of ground during the last year, making the shaft a total of 135 feet deep. There is 150 feet of drifting in all. The present lessees have made two trial shipments of ore each showing a small profit the ore running from $18 to $20 per ton. The work is being continued to find the ore chute which is confidently expected to be found in this block.

Block No. 8.—The shaft is 65 feet deep, drift 75 feet. A four-foot vein has been encountered, showing at times high assays, but no body of ore that would pay for marketing. There has also been 15 feet of open trench work done on this ground. A vein was opened up in two places but no pay ore chutes were found.

On the Louisa claim on Guyot hill the last lessee sunk a winze from the tunnel 55 feet deep. The vein widened but decreased in assay values. We are satisfied that the Great Republic vein that has produced a great amount of money under the lease system for the Mary McKinney company during the past year runs through the entire length of this claim. But the financial condition of our company has not been such that we could disclose this as yet.

On the Chance of '94 claim, the present lessees have sunk a shaft 65 feet, making it a total of 115 feet deep. They have also done 70 feet of drifting. There are two veins opened on this property which come together just south of the shaft, making we think the Australia-Orizaba-Fannie B. vein, of which there has been so much said in the papers during the last six months. The richest ore in the camp's history, produced in quantities, has been taken from this vein. We expect that the Chance shaft will soon be sunk to a depth of 200 feet before the ore chute which opens on the Australia ground will be encountered.

Among the Red Jacket group of claims we have done 60 feet of tunnel work. This was done for patent purposes only. There are 31 acres of ground in this group.

On the Robert H. on Beacon hill, the Royal Arch on Guyot hill, Index No. 2 on Gold hill, and the Josephine Robert Emmett, Coxey No. 2, April Fool, Flora Fountain, Diamond Joe, and Luella, the claims south of Victor, we have done a little open trench or surface work principally for patent purposes. Seven sets of lessees are engaged in active work at present. More would be working but for the fact that cold weather has set in.

In addition to the lode claims above mentioned the company owns 125 acres of patented mineral rights under the Hayden Placer and 204 town lots in Cripple Creek, the total acreage of the company's holdings amounting to about 2[illegible] acres of mineral ground.

Cripple Creek, Nov. 19.—On the east saddle of Rhyolite mountain a streak of extremely rich ore has been encountered in the shaft of the Pay Rock, and the mine is to be properly equipped with air drills and a compressor. The new machinery has been ordered and is on the way from Kansas City. The Pay Rock is equipped with a steam hoister; the shaft is 100 feet deep and there is considerable drift work. In the crosscut two fine veins of low grade ore have been opened. There is a streak of fluorine quartz over an inch in width which is full of sylvanite and would assay high into the thousands. When the new air plant has been put to work the shaft will be sunk two hundred feet before any more drifting is done. Hoisting has been suspended and the shaft is being put in readiness for the new machinery. The Pay Rock is owned by the Illinois Gold Mining company, and is operated by Benton and Ovatt.

Along Spring Creek.

Along Spring creek several properties are being developed. A lease has just been taken by White, Green Brown and others on the Tony G. on the west saddle of Sylvanite ridge. There is a ready a shaft 50 feet in depth. This has been cleared of water and timbered and a whim put up. Assays run from $1.60 to $320 per ton, but no body of ore has been found.

From the head of Spring creek the New Hope tunnel is being run under Sylvanite ridge from the west. The owners, Onstott and Stutphin, are now working by hand, though they may put on air drills soon. The bore is now in 260 feet. The first 275 feet was run through red granite. Then the rock was phonolite. Now the granite is coming in again at the floor of the tunnel, the phonolite lying almost horizontally. The owners are somewhat puzzled by this blanket-like formation, but are of the opinion that the phonolite is only the overflow from the vein. They will continue their work on the tunnel in the hope of cutting the vein further up the hill.

Consolidated Resumes Work.

Under Milo Hoskins the new manager of the Cripple Creek Consolidated company's properties, work has been resumed on a small scale in the No. 1 shaft of the Geneva. It will work the property on a conservative basis, prospecting the workings thoroughly and endeavoring to locate new ore bodies as well as ascertaining the value and extent of such of the old ones as are not worked out.

The Johnstone lease on the Gold Sovereign on the west slope of Bull hill is hoisting a fair quantity of second grade ore.

A special meeting of the stockholders of the Sumter Gold Mining company will be held at Colorado Springs tomorrow afternoon. The object of the meeting is to ratify a lease and bond recently granted by the directors to S. B. Coorington on portions of the Sumter and Stuart leases owned by the company on Tenderfoot hill. Mr. Coorington is at present putting in the required number of shifts on the Stuart property.

Cripple Creek, Nov. 20.—Conn and Baldwin have a lease on the Fremont company's Nadla lode, and have been prospecting for some time. They uncovered a vein some days ago and have sunk a prospect shaft to a depth of 20 feet. At that depth they have a vein [illegible] width and assaying [illegible] per ton. The showing is sufficient to induce the lessees to put on a horse whim and [illegible] vein at depth. Accordingly they have set about putting in a plant at the [illegible] level of an old shaft near by, from which they will run a drift to the ore chute. If the ore shows up well at the point the lessees will start [illegible] From the bottom of the shaft at a depth of 115 feet.

A Joint Survey.

A joint survey is being taken of the workings of the Inghame and Raven companies. There is no dispute between the two corporations, but [illegible] just what is the relative position of the two forces.

John F. Rowell & Co. [illegible] Clyde, [illegible] Modoc [illegible] They [illegible] from [illegible] $22 to the ton. The ore [illegible] by means of a whim which will be [illegible] by a steam hoist [illegible] of time if the vein continues [illegible] and value. The lessees have five months remaining in which to work the lease, and if the vein continues in value it will easily repay the lessees for their previous expenditures and yield them a good profit for the time remaining. [illegible] owned by Macon and others of Colorado Springs.

Grewold and Byer, [illegible] the Modoc dump [illegible] that will go out tomorrow.

June Bell Lease.

Bunning and Morgan, [illegible] June Bell adjoining the Last Dollar on Bull hill, have attained a depth of [illegible] feet, at which point [illegible] are run to uncover a vein which is known to cross the property.

J. E. Smith, leasing the Little Diamond, on the north slope of Battle mountain, has tackled a phonolite dike at a depth of 30 feet. Assays have been taken from this dike that indicate values.

Superintendent Frankenburg of the Modoc sent a two carload shipment yesterday, consisting of one car of smelting and one of milling ore.

It is stated that November will witness the heaviest output in the history of the Abe Lincoln mine in Poverty gulch. The ore shipped is of first and second grade and comes from the large vein recently encountered in a cross-cut from the bottom of the shaft at the 250-foot level. The ore reserves of the mine also are larger than they have ever been before.

On Squaw Mountain.

But little has been said of late in these columns regarding the mines and prospects on Squaw mountain as none of the mines are in the market for sale and are largely owned by such men as James Doyle, who do not care to make any great public ado about them.

The Santa Rita and the Climax Nos. 1 and 2 are among the best steady shippers on this mountain. The Santa Rita has been a steady shipper for the past three years, having scarcely any waste rock to dispose of and shipping nearly everything hoisted through the shafts. It must of necessity be a good paying proposition. The Climax has also been a good paying shipper for the past two years, and they have found some of the richest ore on this property that has ever been found in the Cripple Creek district. Just south of the Santa Rita and Climax properties at the base of the mountain is the Victor tunnel which is one of the likeliest tunnel site propositions in the district, while they have not joined the list of regular shippers, they are sure to become such before many moons. They have already encountered a large body of low grade ore that will sooner or later be worked to a profit, and it is now in the hands of men that know a good thing when they see it. Postmaster Dana and others have leased and bonded the property for two years and will undoubtedly make a big thing out of it before their lease expires.

Moon-Anchor Dividend.

The directors of the Moon-Anchor company met shortly after noon yesterday and declared a dividend amounting to 2½ cents per share. The total amount is $1[illegible],000 and is payable December 1. The books close on the night of the 26th of the present month and reopen December 2.

This is the second dividend of 2½ cents per share paid by the Moon-Anchor company. Eleven dividends have been now declared amounting to $72,000 in all.

GOLDEN CYCLE DIVIDENDS.

The Company Has Paid Twelve of Them and the Last One Was Distributed Yesterday.

It is not generally known that the Golden Cycle company is among Cripple Creek's dividend payers. A few have recognized the fact but even among this small number only one or two appreciate that the company has been distributing dividends at the rate of $5,000 per month for the past 12 months among its stockholders.

The last dividend declared by Golden Cycle directors was paid yesterday and amounted to $5,000 in all. The books closed two days previously and reopen today. It was dividend No. 12, and from all accounts there are many more to follow.

The Golden Cycle company owns what is known as the Legal Tender group of mines, located on the south slope of Bull hill and on Wilson creek. It was a property very highly thought of in the early days of the camp, and was the first to have a steam hoist upon it on Bull hill. For a long time the property was shut down, but in December last the Golden Cycle company was formed and operations started again. Prior to this date, however, something of the great value of the property had been ascertained and dividends were started.

The Legal Tender group is joined by the Christmas, Lillie, Vindicator, and other well known properties and it also joins the town of Goldfield recently sold to D. H. Mattax and associates for a big sum. The ownership of the stock is credited to Messrs. Moffat, Smith and others in Denver, and it promises to be one of the [illegible] of the camp. The capitalization of the company is [illegible] shares, [illegible] were placed in [illegible] when the operations were [illegible] hardly likely that this amount [illegible] the mine [illegible] been worked at a profit [illegible]

MT. ROSA MATTERS.

The Properties Being Examined By An Expert—Will Probably Work On Its Own Account.

[illegible] of the Mt. Rosa company [illegible] whose names are [illegible] stockholders will receive [illegible] dividend at the rate of [illegible] per share, [illegible] This will make [illegible] distributed in dividends [illegible] the proceeds from the [illegible] from the sale of [illegible] of the Gold Coin claim [illegible] Gold Coin mine in the center upon [illegible] of which hundreds of [illegible] have been [illegible] at an estimated value of [illegible]

The company has about determined to do some work on its own account, and has some idea of operating in the south end of the Gold Coin claim and that portion of it which was not sold to the Gold Coin company. The management has been fairly inundated with applications for leases and has been offered as much as [illegible] for a 12-months' lease on the three and one-half acres of ground. There have been several offers to bond the property and as much as $80,000 has [illegible] the price. The officers have, however, turned a deaf ear to these offers and it is hardly likely that they would give a bond on this lucky piece of ground for five times $100,000.

The company's ground is now being examined by J. P. Murray, the well-known mining engineer, and it is likely that he will report in a few days. If any work is done by the company he will probably have charge of it and it is suggested that the Gold Coin company will co-operate in assisting the Mt. Rosa company to the best of their ability.

Some leases are being operated on Mt. Rosa territory, and at least one good showing is being made. Active operations on the Adams are likely to be started in a few days.

A Gold and Globe Property.

Everybody in the Cripple Creek district knows Tom Collins, and for that matter likely half of the people in the mining district of Colorado, and all will be glad to learn that he has caught his second wind in the bond and lease he has been working on the Gold King owned by the Gold and Globe company. There is no telling how much money he has spent on the property but it is enough to say he has not made it pay. That the block of ground he holds is valuable is generally believed. Local people have been trying to get it from him for six months or more but he positively refuses to part with it. A few days ago a Minneapolis gentleman W. M. Savage by name, a wealthy milling man of that place, looked over the district, found Mr. Collins, and quickly closed a deal with him after having had the bond on the property, which embraces less than four acres extended to January 1, 1899, when a payment of $40,000 will be required. In order to get that amount of money out of the ground the miller realized that some must be put in, and has started by depositing in a local bank $15,000 which is to be used in development work and also put Mr. Collins in charge. In all the district it would be hard to find a more desirable place in which to dig than that upon which the lease and bond runs.

No More Leases.

The Argentum-Juniata Mining company has decided not to renew the leases of that portion of the mine above the fourth level, says the Denver Republican, and will in the future work the ground itself. This territory was cut into blocks some six months ago, 14 of which blocks were leased to Aspen parties. With one exception these blocks gave handsome returns to the lessees, notwithstanding the fact that prior to that time the company could not mine the ground at a profit. All but two of the leases expired on the first of the month, and the lessees finished cleaning up and removed their tools last night. The two leases still in operation will expire Nov. 30. This decision of the A.-J. company is a great disappointment to the lessees, who entered upon the development of the upper workings of the A.-J. mine, feeling confident that a renewal of their leases could be obtained in case pay mineral was found. They did their work too thoroughly, however, and that portion of the mine is now in such shape that the company believes it can work it more profitably itself.

A FINE SHOWING.

The Moore Company's Fine Group of Claims Has Many Claims for Notice—This Month's Shipments.

The splendid group of five claims lying just north of the Portland company's ground, and belonging to the Moore Gold Mining company, is making a fine showing these days. The shipments made so far this month show that at least one mine has been opened up in this group and that others may be expected to be developed from the showings now being made in other quarters.

All of the claims are being worked under lease and especially prominent is that being operated on the Wisconsin by Messrs. Bird & Co. Here is a string of shipments made from this property during the first part of the present month: 22 tons, $62.07 per ton; 12 tons, $138.68 per ton; 8 tons, $165.31 per ton; 19 tons, $87.82 per ton; 10 tons, $151.68 per ton; 2 tons, $31 per ton; 9½ tons, $22.60 per ton; 10 tons, $167.6[illegible] per ton. In all over 100 tons were shipped from this lease having an average value of $98.76 per ton.

From the Colorado City lease, being operated by Rudolph & Co., four shipments were made as follows: 2 tons, $42.40 per ton; 7 tons, $17.40 per ton; 4½ tons, $20.80 per ton; 3 tons, $31.20 per ton.

Single shipments were made from the Last Effort being operated by Burns & Tell and from the Hawkeye which was a sample test. The Last Effort shipment amounted to nine tons and went $15.80 per ton and the Hawkeye ore amounted to 9½ tons which went $51.50 per ton. The total shipments went well and further encouragement is found in the fact that an assay on the screenings from this ore went $136 per ton.

Iowa's November Dividend.

Silverton, Colo., Nov. 18.—The Iowa G. M. & M. Co.'s mines and mill near Silverton paid its regular monthly dividend of 1 per cent per share or $5,000, on Nov. 15, making a total paid to date of $70,000.

An increase in gold values at this time is very opportune for the company, and more than offsets the drop in lead. Secretary T. F. Neely says the value of all the ore has increased fully 10 per cent. in the last few months.

The company is now pushing work on its new tunnel at the fourth level, but progress has been slow on account of the hard rock. This tunnel will be the main workings, and will be 1200 feet long. The company expects to finish it within a year.

The mine keeps up its average output of 10 tons per day and everything is running smoothly at the mill.

The Granite Hill.

Gamble & Adams have opened up the Granite Hill on Womack the first body of ore that has been seen in Poverty gulch. It lacks development and it may prove as treacherous as have other pockets on Womack, but the appearances are greatly in its favor, and the ore now coming out marks the strike a high-grade one. The lease only extends to a depth of 80 feet and the ore was found in a 70-foot drift south 20 feet from the shaft. After working for weeks in a low grade chute, shipping from 10 to 20 tons of mill ore a week, the lessees last week opened into three feet of high grade, and after making one shipment of this, which went out on Saturday, containing 15 tons giving average assays of $111, they encountered a change and have been breaking ground rapidly, disclosing a cross vein. This is opened nine feet wide and the far wall is not yet reached. Sylvanite shows all through the rock and it does not need assays to tell it is of a good smelting grade. Two men took out as many tons today and the big body will permit of heavy shipments for some time to come.

Last Dollar's October.

During October 16 carloads of ore, 9 first class and 37 second grade were shipped from the Last Dollar mine. A large amount of dead work has been done during the past four weeks. A new six-drill air compressor has been put in at the Legal Tender mines, making 12 air drills now in operation there. A station has been started at the 540-foot point in the main shaft and a new level will be driven to meet the ore chute. It is understood that the working force will be increased considerably this month.

Many practical improvements will be made at the Last Dollar mine in a short time. The main working shaft is now down 500 feet and shaft No. 2 has reached a depth of 400 feet. Levels will be started shortly to connect these vertical workings.

Kilton Gold Production Co.

On the Coal Creek branch of the Denver and Rio Grande railroad, about half a mile south of the town of Florence, the Kelton Gold Production company, with headquarters in Denver, has just completed a 50-ton per day chlorination plant. It will follow the barrel process, with preliminary roasting. Mr. E. C. Engelhardt, a chemist and metallurgist of many years' experience in this state, Montana and South Dakota, is in immediate charge. The plant commenced operation last week, using residuum oil as fuel. This is said to be cleaner, cheaper and more satisfactory than coal. There is plenty of both near Florence.

MATOA'S GOOD SHOWING.

Over 40 Cars of Ore Have Left the Properties This Month—Probably $50,000 for the Month.

The returns of ore shipped by lessees operating on the Matoa company's properties are commencing to come in, but a comparatively small amount of that sent out this month has yet been heard from. It suffices to say, however, the Gold hill property is making a fine showing and it is estimated that the production will not be less than $50,000 this month from the principal lease.

The shipments heard from consist of one 60-ton lot, another of of 38 tons and another small lot of eight tons. The 60-ton lot went at the rate of 3.78 ounces in gold and had a value of $4,528.36 gross and $3,622.19 net. The 38 tons had an average value of 3.07 ounces in gold and the lot a gross value of $2,313.88 and $1,740.9[illegible] net. The small lot was from the Dr. Doty lease and the ore was procured from sinking. It has an average value of $28.00 per ton. The aggregate gross value of these two shipments was over $7,000, and the net value about $5,500.

But besides these shipments there are very much heavier ones yet to be heard from. Last week a double header train load of ore was sent out, consisting of 21 cars of ore and on Friday another 10 cars of ore were sent out from the same quarter. It is thought that these 31 cars of ore will average fully three ounces or $60 per ton.

It is likely that the returns on the 21 carload shipment will be heard from on Monday or Tuesday next.

MOUNTAIN GIRL BONANZA.

After Many Unsuccessful Attempts It Is Found at Last.

The district is simply a phenomenon. The geology of the Cripple Creek district is an easy matter at the start, but Euclid does not present a more difficult problem than does this district. Why ore should be found here and why ore should be found there is a proposition that the most scientific mind has not been able to solve, saving only after it has been found. The Mountain Girl is an old location on Raven hill. The claim lies north and a trifle west of the Moose and between the Red Umbrella and the first bonanza of the hill. No end of work has been done upon it and to even a careful observer it would appear that the hope of finding pay ore near the surface was out of the question. It has been leased repeatedly, and at last the owners, lessees and miners got disgusted with the claim and decided that the Mountain Girl was a flirting, foolish lassie. After finding what they had on this claim in the way of dead and doing the work they had done, the opinion they had formed was supposedly correct, but an old prospector and miner known as Newt Lakes paid no attention to what was said, but went to work at a new place, and almost immediately he came upon what is likely the treasure vault of the claim. The shaft is only down 15 feet, but in the bottom he is finding a narrow seam of quartz that carries gold in abundance and at times the seams of quartz carry with them a seam of pure gold. Alongside of this narrow streak there is a body of quartz that will pay well. The ore was found at less than three feet from the surface and it would appear to be the junction of two fissures, one having a north and south strike and the other an east and west strike. The north and south vein seem to carry the values.

On Copper Mountain.

The Laurine, on Copper mountain, of which these dispatches has made mention heretofore, is attracting the attention these days of all classes. The claim is owned by the Montreal Mining company, by whom it is being worked. A visit to the property today found half a dozen men at work on the big ore houses while 20 more were engaged on the road that is being made to the mills. The geological conditions that Copper mountain presents with the present development is a proposition that gives every expert and miner a chance to air his beliefs. Some say that only a blanket deposit has been uncovered. That theory is not yet thoroughly grounded. Let it be a blanket or a monster vein, it looks like it had come to stay. The values are found in a crystallized porphyry, but the crystallizations are few and far between. This porphyry is covered all the way from 12 inches to six feet with a shale. Adjoining the porphyry, however, is the granite common to the camp. That the porphyry carries values scores of assays that have been had by disinterested parties leaves no doubt. Its extent only is the problem, and mining men are anxiously awaiting the result.

The Home Run, the Ocean Wave and the Nellie V. are among the shippers from this mountain. A great deal of development work is going on and we predict a great future for this part of the district.

Heavy Mint Deposits.

The gain in gold at the Denver branch mint for the first half of the present month—15 days—shows the largest per cent yet recorded. It reads 500 per cent. and needs explanation. The total for the first half of this month, as computed yesterday, equals $765,184.40. It compares with $125,443.77 in the corresponding portion of November, 1896. Hence the gain is $639,740.63, or 500 per cent., which is the high water mark in the matter of mint gains at this point. The latter have averaged thus far in 1897 about 200 per cent. each month, and were even more favorable for the 10 months counted as a unit.

J. P. Murray, the mining engineer, will today examine the portion of the Gold Coin mine which is said to be on the Mount Rosa property. Mr. Alfred E. Rope, secretary of the Mount Rosa company, went to Victor last night to be with Mr. Murray during the examination.

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Colorado Springs Mining Stock Association.

Thursday, Nov. 18, 1897.

Shipping Mines.

	Bid.	Ask.	Sales.
Argentum J.	19½	21¾	0525
Anaconda	37	40	1200
Cripple C. Con.	8⅞	8⅞	....
El Paso	21	21⅝	....
Elkton Con.	98½	98⅞	4000
Favorite	3	3¼	1000
Franklin Roby	....	....	....
Gold and Globe	....	....	....
Gold Crater	....	....	....
Golden Fleece	55	60¼	....
Ingham Con.	20¼	21	....
Isabella	29¾	30½	....
Isabella S.	....	29½	....
Jack Pot	5¼	5½	4000
Lillie	65	68	163
Matoa	11⅞	11⅞	5000
Mollie Gibson	8⅜	19	2600
Moon Anchor	95½	95¾	2400
Pharmacist	7¾	8⅛	....
Portland	71⅞	72¼	200
Prince Albert	....	....	....
Specimen	3⅞	4¼	....
Theresa	6¾	7	1500
Union	13⅛	13½	5000
Work	3⅞	3⅞	3000

Prospects.

	Bid.	Ask.	Sales.
Alamo	2¾	3⅛	....
Banner	.009	1⅛	....
Bob Lee	.003	.0045	....
Creede and C. C.	3⅞	....	....
C. C. Gold Ex.	1½	....	....
Currency	2	2⅞	....
Des Moines	....	1⅞	1000
Franklin	....	.004	....
Fanny Rawlings	14½	15	2300
Findley	1⅞	1¾	....
Good Hope	....	....	....
Hayden Gold	....	....	1000
Magnet Rock	1⅛	1½	3000
Marion Gold	.004	.0045	....
Mount Rosa	9½	10¼	1100
Mobile	....	1	....
New Haven	1½	1½	....
Oriole	.008	....	....
Pilgrim Con.	1¼	1½	500
Silver Gold	.010	....	....
Trachyte	1¼	1⅜	1000

Unlisted.

Buckhorn, 1000 at 1½.
Old Gold, 1000 at $7 per 1000.
Mountain Beauty, 1000 at 1⅜.
Gold King, 2000 at 15.
Milwaukee and Cripple Creek, 1000 at $1 per 1000.
Magna Charta, 1000 at 1⅞.
Fanny B., 1000 at 5½.
Republic, 2000 at 2¼.
Acacia, 1000 at 3.
Loraine, 20,000 at $1.50 per 1000.
Ben Hur, 1000 at 3½.
Rattler, 15,000 at 1⅞.
Kimberley, 5000 at 2⅛.
Arcadia, 3000 at 2⅞ and 2⅞.
Colorado City and Man. 1000 at 1⅞.
Gold Coin, 300 at 90 and 91.
Granite Hill, 3000 at 3.

Friday, Nov. 19, 1897.

Shipping Mines.

	Bid.	Ask.	Sales.
Argentum J.	19¾	20¼	....
Anaconda	35	40½	....
Cripple C. Con.	8⅞	9	3000
Elkton Con.	98	98⅛	7000
El Paso	21	21⅝	....
Favorite	....	3⅛	....
Franklin Roby	....	....	....
Gold and Globe	....	....	....
Gold Crater	....	....	....
Golden Fleece	55½	58	3000
Ingham Con.	19¾	21	....
Isabella	28¾	28⅞	7500
Isabella S.	28⅝	28⅞	500
Jack Pot	....	5½	....
Lillie	65	68½	....
Matoa	11¾	12	2000
Mollie Gibson	19¾	19⅞	6700
Moon Anchor	95¾	95½	1000
Pharmacist	7⅝	7⅞	5000
Portland	71½	72½	....
Prince Albert	....	....	....
Rebecca	....	....	....
Rubicon	....	....	....
Specimen	3½	4	....
Theresa	6⅞	7¼	7500
Union	13	13⅛	8500
Work	3⅞	3¾	....

Prospects.

	Bid.	Ask.	Sales.
Altamont	....	....	....
Alamo	....	....	1000
Banner	.009	....	....
Bob Lee	.005	.0045	....
Creede and C. C.	....	....	....
C. C. G. Ex.	....	....	....
Currency	....	....	....
C. O. D.	....	....	....
Croesus	....	....	....
Des Moines	1½	....	....
Franklin	....	....	....
Fanny Rawlings	13¾	15¼	5500
Findley	1⅛	1⅜	....
Good Hope	....	....	....
Hayden Gold	.007	.0085	....
Ida May	....	....	....
Lexington	....	....	....
Magnet Rock	1⅛	1¼	500
Marion Gold	....	.005	....
Mount Rosa	9¾	10	500
Mobile	....	....	....
New Haven	1½	....	....
Oriole	....	....	....
Pilgrim Con.	....	....	....
Silver Gold	.002	.005	5000
Trachyte	1¼	1⅜	....

Unlisted.

Anchoria Leland, 25 at 99½.
Ben Hur, 1000 at 3½.
Bankers, 2000 at 5 1-5.
Buckhorn, 1000 at 1½.
Garfield Grouse, 2000 at 1½.
Climpora, 2000 at $2.50 per 1000.
Rattler, 3000 at 2⅞.
Arcadia, 3000 at 2¾.
Sacramento, 5000 at 2¾.

Saturday, Nov. 20, 1897.

Shipping Mines.

	Bid.	Asked.	Sales.
Argentum J.	19½	20	....
Anaconda	....	40	200
C. C. Con.	8⅞	9⅛	5000
Elkton Con.	98⅜	99	300
El Paso	21	21½	....
Favorite	3	3⅛	2000
Franklin Roby	....	....	....
Gold and Globe	....	....	....
Gold Crater	....	....	....
Golden Fleece	50½	58	....
Ingham Con.	19½	20½	....
Isabella	28⅝	28¾	500
Isabella (stamped)	28¼	28⅞	....
Jack Pot	5	5¼	1000
Lillie	65	67½	100
Matoa	12	12¼	2500
Mollie Gibson	19¾	20⅜	1000
Moon Anchor	95	95½	100
Pharmacist	7⅝	7⅞	1000
Portland	71½	72½	1175
Prince Albert	....	....	....
Rebecca	....	....	....
Rubicon	....	....	....
Specimen	3½	4	....
Theresa	7	7¼	5000
Union	12⅞	13	1500
Work	4¼	4⅛	8500

Prospects.

	Bid.	Asked.	Sales.
Altamont	....	....	....
Alamo	2⅞	3	2000
Banner Gold	....	....	....
Bob Lee	....	.0045	....
C. and C. C.	3¼	....	....
C. C. G. Ex.	....	....	....
Currency	2½	2¾	....
C. O. D.	....	....	....
Croesus	....	....	....
Des Moines	1¼	1⅞	....
Franklin	....	.004	....
Fanny Rawlings	13½	15	....
Findley	1⅛	1⅛	....
Good Hope	....	....	....
Hayden Gold	.0070	.0085	....
Ida May	....	....	....
Lexington	....	....	....
Magnet Rock	....	1½	....
Marion Gold	....	.0030	....
Mount Rosa	9¾	10	2400
Mobile	....	....	....
New Haven	1	1¼	....
Oriole	....	....	....
Silver Gold	.0020	....	....
Trachyte	1¼	1⅜	....

Unlisted.

Ernes Inc, 1000 at $4 per 1000.
Keystone, 500 at 3½.
Ben Hur, 500 at 3½.
Sacramento, 1000 at 2¾.
Anchoria-Leland, 100 at 99½.
Mtn. Beauty 1000 at 2⅞.
Arcadia, 38,000 at 2¾ 2⅞.
Broken Hill, 12,000 at $8.50 per 1000.
Granite Hill, 1000 at 3⅛.
Rattler, 37,000 at 2⅞ 2½.
Ironclad, 200 at 6⅛.

Colorado Springs Board of Trade and Mining Exchange.

Thursday, Nov. 18, 1897.

Shipping Mines.

	Bid.	Ask.	Sales.
Anaconda	....	40	....
Anchoria Leland	98	1.01	....
Argentum J.	....	....	....
Arcadia Con.	2½	2¾	7000
Bankers	....	....	....
Blue Bird	1½	....	....
Cripple C. Con.	8¾	9¼	....
Dante	6½	7	....
Enterprise	4½	5	....
Elkton Con.	98	1.00	....
El Paso Gold	21	22	....
Fannie B.	5¼	5½	1000
Favorite	2⅞	3¼	....
Garfield Grouse	3⅛	4½	....
Gold Standard	....	3½	....
Gold King	40	....	....
Golden Fleece	....	60	....
Gold and Globe	....	3½	....
Gold Crater	....	1.25	....
Granite Hill	2¾	3	2000
Ironclad	6½	....	....
Isabella	29	30	....
Isabella S.	28½	30	....
Jack Pot	5	5½	1000
Jefferson	....	....	....
Matoa	11½	12½	....
Mollie Gibson	....	....	....
Moon Anchor	95	97	....
Nugget	....	5¼	....
Orphan Belle	13½	16	....
Ophir	12	14	2000
Portland	70	73	....
Pharmacist	8	9	....
Sacramento	....	3⅞	....
Theresa	6⅞	7¼	....
Union	13½	....	....
Work	3⅝	4	....

Prospective Mines.

	Bid.	Ask.	Sales.
Aola	.09	....	....
Acacia	2¾	3¼	....
Alamo	....	....	....
American Con.	1	1½	....
Ben Hur	2¾	3⅞	....
Blue Bell	2	3	....
Buckhorn	1⅛	1½	1500
Bob Lee	.003	.004	....
Colo. City and Man.	1⅛	1⅞	....
Creede and C. C.	3½	4⅛	....
Colfax	....	....	....
Currency	....	....	....
Des Moines	....	....	....
Fanny Rawlings	14	16	....
Flower of the West	.0085	1	....
Findley	1⅛	1⅛	....
Gould	1⅛	1⅞	....
Golden Eagle	....	1½	....
Golden Age	.007	1	....
Hayden Gold	.006	.009	....
Humboldt	.007	1	....
Keystone	....	....	....
Mount Rosa	9½	1	....
Mutual	....	....	....
Monarch	2	....	....
Magna Charta	1⅛	2	....
New Haven	1⅛	1½	....
Oriole	....	....	....
Pappoose	....	1	....
Princess	1⅞	2½	....
Ramona	.008	....	....
Reno	....	....	....
Rattler	2½	2⅞	4000
Republic	2⅛	2⅞	....
Squaw Mt. Tun.	1½	1¾	....
Trachyte	1¼	1½	1500
Tenomj	6	10	....
Virginia M.	....	2	....

Additional Sales.

Brother Jonathan, 1000 at $8.00.
Josephine, 5000 at $4.0.
Ladessa, 1000 at $2.25.
Kimberley, 7000 at 2⅞ and 2¾.
Montevideo, 5000 at $1.50.
C. K. and N., 12,000 at $7.25 and 7.70.
Red Bird, 7000 at 1½ and 1⅞.
Gold Rock, 5000 at $1.15 and 1.50.
Emma, 1000 at $5.00.

Friday, Nov. 19, 1897.

Shipping Mines.

	Bid.	Ask.	Sales.
Anaconda	32	....	....
Anchoria Leland	98	1.01	....
Argentum J.	18	....	....
Arcadia Con.	2⅝	2¾	3000
Bankers	4½	6	....
Blue Bird	....	1	....
Cripple C. Con.	8⅞	9½	....
Dante	6½	7⅛	....
Enterprise	4	5	....
Elkton Con.	98½	1.00	....
El Paso Gold	21	....	....
Fannie B.	5¼	5⅞	25000
Favorite	....	....	....
Garfield Grouse	4	3½	....
Gold Standard	....	....	....
Gold King	40	....	....
Golden Fleece	....	65	....
Gold and Globe	....	....	....
Gold Crater	....	2.20	....
Granite Hill	2⅝	3⅛	....
Ironclad	....	....	....
Isabella	28	29½	1000
Isabella S.	....	29	....
Jack Pot	5⅛	5½	....
Jefferson	4	....	....
Matoa	11	12½	....
Mollie Gibson	....	....	....
Moon Anchor	95⅞	96½	2000
Nugget	....	6	....
Orphan Belle	11¼	....	....
Ophir	7	....	....
Portland	71	....	....
Pharmacist	8	8½	....
Specimen	2½	3¼	....
Theresa	6⅞	7¼	....
Union	13	....	....
Work	3½	4	....

Prospects.

	Bid.	Ask.	Sales.
Aola	....	....	....
Acacia	....	....	....
Alamo	....	....	....
American Con.	....	....	....
Ben Hur	....	....	....
Blue Bell	2	2¾	....
Buckhorn	1⅛	1½	3500
Bob Lee	....	....	....
Colo. City and Man.	1⅜	1⅞	....
Creede and C. C.	....	....	1000
Colfax	....	....	....
Currency	....	....	....
Des Moines	1½	2¼	....
Fanny Rawlings	....	....	....
Flower of the West	.008	1⅛	....
Findley	1⅛	1½	....
Gould	4½	....	1000
Golden Eagle	....	....	....
Golden Age	.007	1	....
Hayden Gold	....	....	....
Humboldt	....	....	....
Keystone	....	....	....
Mount Rosa	....	....	....
Mutual	....	....	....
Monarch	....	....	....
Magna Charta	....	....	....
New Haven	....	....	....
Oriole	....	....	....
Pappoose	....	....	....
Princess	....	2⅛	....
Ramona	....	....	....
Rattler	2	2⅛	17000
Republic	2⅝	2⅞	3000
Six Points	2½	3⅜	....
Trachyte	1¼	1½	....

Additional Sales.

Josephine, 3000 at $3.75 and 4.00.
Kimberley, 3000 at 2⅛.
Atlantic and Pacific, 1000 at $5.00.
Ladessa, 10,000 at $2.25.
Kaffirs, 1000 at $5.00.
Red Bird, 1000 at 1⅜.
Brother Jonathan, 1000 at $8.50.
Emma, 5000 at $1.00.
Shannon, 2000 at $2.75.

Saturday, Nov. 20, 1897.

Shipping Mines.

	Bid.	Ask.	Sales.
Anaconda	....	....	....
Anchoria Leland	....	....	....
Argentum J.	....	....	....
Arcadia Con.	2½	2⅞	18000
Bankers	4½	5½	....
Blue Bird	1	....	....
C. C. Con.	8⅞	9⅛	....
Dante	6½	7½	....
Enterprise	4	5	5000
Elkton Con.	98	1.00	....
El Paso	20½	....	....
Fannie B.	5¼	5⅝	5000
Favorite	....	....	....
Garfield Grouse	....	....	....
Gold Standard	....	3½	....
Gold King	40	....	....
Golden Fleece	55	....	....
Gold and Globe	....	3½	....
Gold Crater	....	1.25	....
Granite Hill	2⅝	3	....
Ironclad	....	....	....
Isabella	....	....	....
Isabella (stamped)	28	....	....
Jack Pot	5⅛	5½	....
Jefferson	....	....	....
Matoa	11½	12½	....
Mollie Gibson	17	20	....
Moon Anchor	95	97⅛	500
Nugget	....	6½	....
Orphan Belle	....	....	....
Ophir	....	11	....
Portland	....	74	....
Pharmacist	7½	8½	....
Sacramento	2⅝	3	....
Theresa	6⅞	7	....
Union	12	....	....
Work	3½	....	....

Additional Sales.

	Bid.	Ask.	Sales.
Aola	....	....	....
Acacia	2⅛	2¾	....
Alamo	2⅛	....	....
American Con.	....	....	....
Ben Hur	2½	3	....
Blue Bell	2	2⅞	....
Buckhorn	1⅜	1½	2000
Bob Lee	.003	.0045	....
C. and C. C.	....	....	....
Currency	2⅛	....	....
Des Moines	1⅛	2	....
Flower of the West	.006	1	....
Findley	1¼	1⅛	....
Gould	1½	2	....
Golden Age	.0070	1	....
Hayden Gold	.0065	.0080	....
Humboldt	.007	1⅛	....
Mount Rosa	9½	10	....
Mutual	....	....	....
Monarch	2	....	....
Magna Charta	1⅛	....	....
New Haven	1⅛	1½	....
Oriole	.005	1½	....
Pappoose	.0062	1	....
Princess	1⅞	2⅛	....
Reno	1	....	....
Rattler	2⅛	2¾	3000
Republic	2⅞	2⅞	....
Squaw Mtn. Tun.	1½	1⅞	....
Six Points	2⅛	3⅛	....
Specimen	3⅛	....	....
Trachyte	1⅜	1½	2000
Telmonil	9	10	....
Virginia M.	1	....	....

Prospects.

Sshomnon, 10,000 at $3.75 per 1000.
Montevideo, 2000 at $1.00 per 1000.
Bro. Jonathan, 2000 at $8.50 per 1000.
Red Bird, 6000 at 1⅜ 1½.
Kimberly, 2000 at 3⅛.
Josephine, 17,000 at $3.75@4 per 1000.
Boston-Colo., 000 at $3.50 per 1000.
Goldstone, 5000 at $3.25 per 1000.
B. H. G. M. & T., 1000 at $2.50 per 1000.
Cleveland, 3000 at $1.25 per 1000.

but grew out of the enormous increase in the ore production of the Cripple Creek district. The Victor mine was not exhausted; its reserves had not even suffered diminution. It was true that the mine needed a more modern equipment, but this could have been installed without serious interruption of the mining operations. The trouble was that the mills had become choked with ore; that in particular the Florence mill, the control of which was practically identical with that of the Victor mine, could not meet its contract engagements and still take Victor ore; hence Victor was ordered to stop producing until the mill could be enlarged. Not a very serious matter this, if there was the accompaniment of a neat stock operation, it was made possible by a semi-panic in which judgment or reason played but little part.

The event has proven the entire correctness of our opinions and provisions of April last. Closely following the enlargement of the Florence mill, Victor resumes its heavy production of ore and is now able to announce a practical surplus of $130,000. The policy, as announced, will be to divide profits at the rate of $10,000 monthly, at quarterly intervals, with extras from time to time. The mine is in splendid condition, and the company is without doubt entering upon an era of uninterrupted prosperity. Incidentally, the croakers and pessimists have received another sad blow.

By the declaration of three successive extra dividends, the Elkton management would seem to have fairly defined their dividend policy. It may now be reasonably expected that the 3-cent rate will be maintained. At the present rate of production the surplus is being trenched upon to the extent of from $7,000 to $8,000 monthly to pay this dividend; but in doing this the management is but acceding to the practically universal demand that the surplus, which on all hands had been regarded as inordinately large, should be reduced. But we are satisfied that even this would not be done at the present time were not the management convinced that in the very near future the production of the mine would be increased to fully meet the new rate and not improbably sufficient to again make possible the monthly additions to the surplus.

The Crosby-Ehrlich Letter.

The present is an exceptionally auspicious time for investment in good gold mining stocks. We are, therefore, once more constrained to insistently call the attention of our readers to the extraordinary opportunities for large profits which we can offer them.

As stated at length in our last market letter, the Cripple Creek district alone must be credited with about $8,000,000 actual profits during the last five or six years. It has now been estimated that the state of Colorado has, altogether, distributed nearly $22,000,000 in dividends of companies with a combined capitalization of $75,000,000. This month there will be distributed in dividends $110,000 by seven of the Cripple Creek companies, all of which are active "traders" on our exchanges. Next month this amount will be augmented by $40,000 from the Victor Gold Mining company, but of this we shall speak further on. Now let us look at the rate of interest an investor would receive if he bought stock in the five following regular dividend-paying companies at present market prices:

Anchoria-Leland at $1 per share, 2 per cent, per annum.

Elkton, at $1 per share, 36 per cent per annum.

Gold Coin, at 90 cents per share, 13⅓ per cent, per annum.

Lillie, at 70 cents per share, 17 per cent, per annum.

Moon-Anchor, at 95 cents per share, 31 per cent, per annum.

Portland, at 75 cents per share, 16 per cent, per annum.

Are not all of the above figures worthy of careful consideration? Is it not extraordinary that with such a showing, our mining stock market is left practically without outside support and is a consequence that the stock of such companies as we have cited above can now be bought at prices which can represent rates of annual interest ranging from 12 per cent, to 36 per cent? Are these not opportunities which all wise and cautious investors should seize and invest in?

It is sometimes stated that the Cripple Creek mines are unreliable and "peter out" with depth. This comment we must hesitatingly pronounce both absurd and groundless. It has been amply disproved. The Cripple Creek mines are no more unreliable than gold mines of any other district. On the contrary they are proving themselves to be far more reliable. The occasional "faulting" of a vein or the result of some bad mine management has, from time to time been noised abroad, and has done incalculable harm to the reputation of Cripple Creek. Fortunately however, as the peculiar geological conditions of the district are becoming better understood the interrupted veins are almost always sure to be found again in a very short time and bad mine management is fast becoming a thing of the past.

Reports from the Elkton mine continue to be most encouraging, and renewed public confidence in this property is evidenced by the fact that Elkton stock sold yesterday at a higher price, ex-dividend, than on Saturday last before the closing of the books for the dividend to be paid tomorrow. It is true that the Elkton output has been considerably reduced during the last two months, but this has been solely owing to the interruption of ore extraction by the putting in place of new machinery and the carrying out of other necessary improvements in the mine. All of this work will, however, be completed within the next week or 10 days, and then we confidently look for a marked improvement in the monthly output of the mine.

The most interesting and important event as regards our dividends is the declaration by the Victor Gold Mining company of a dividend of 20 cents per share, $40,000 in all, payable December 1, 1897. About nine months ago the Victor company was compelled to discontinue its dividends owing to its pay ore having "pinched out." Since then, however, work has developed such reserves of rich ore that this company is again in a position to resume dividends. But in future, we are informed, the intention is to pay quarterly instead of monthly dividends, each dividend to be 15 cents per share, or $35,000, with extra dividends when feasible. We cannot but feel deep satisfaction over this resumption of dividends by the Victor company. The discontinuance of its dividends some months ago almost created a panic among the European holders of that stock, and excited a keen distrust throughout Europe with regard to all Cripple Creek enterprises. We now hope that this panic and distrust will be calmed and dissipated, and that confidence and interest in our mines will be restored.

As we predicted some time ago, the Gold Coin Mining and Leasing company has joined our list of dividend payers, and will undoubtedly continue its dividends with regularity and with a probable increase in the near future. Its first dividend of one cent per share, $10,000 in all, has been declared, payable on the 26th inst.

The Lillie Gold Mining company has, as we anticipated, declared its second dividend, payable on the first proximo. The payment will be one cent per share, or $6,000 in all.

The Mt. Rosa Mining, Milling and Leasing company has declared a dividend of one cent per share—$10,000—payable on the 25th instant. This dividend will be paid from money realized on the sale of town lots in Victor.

Among the many cheap stocks we believe to be good purchases at present figures, we consider Matoa and Acacia as two of the best, the former selling now at about 11¾ cents per share and the latter being offered at three cents.

The Matoa Gold Mining company owns 15 acres of patented ground on Gold hill, (adjoining such noted properties as Anaconda and Anchoria-Leland); also a 20-acre tract on the northeast slope of Beacon hill known as the Aroma townsite, on which several noteworthy strikes have been made by lessees. The lessees working on one of the Gold hill properties called the Half Moon is fast developing a large mine on this ground, and last week sent a "double-header" train out, consisting of 21 cars of ore, to the smelter, from which he has good reasons to expect net returns of about $25,000. Considering the showing made and the location of the properties we think the chances are exceedingly good for this stock to rank with our regular dividend payers in the near future, and we strongly advise its purchase.

Ore on Spanish Peak.

Mining for gold and silver in Huerfano county is a new thing comparatively. Not long ago the assertion that the precious metals in that section of the country would have been received with derision by mining men all over the state. For several years, however, prospectors have been at work on the Spanish Peaks, and recently the indifference of mining men has given way to attention to the predictions of geologists. About ten years ago a company was formed for the working of a prospect but as the promoters were inexperienced miners and pay material had not been found in place, the enterprise was soon abandoned.

Ever since more or less work has been done on the peaks, often between long intervals of idleness, and about a month since a strike was made which promises to bring the district to the front as a producer. A prospector named Henry Fortune, who has been at work on the peaks for nearly two years, on a vein three feet wide but which had shown no pay ore in the shaft, which is now about 40 feet deep, decided to run a drift on the vein, and within 20 feet came upon an ore chute from which assays returned values of $80 to the ton. Eastern parties were interested with Mr. Fortune and upon realizing the character of pay ore, he stopped work and notified his associates. They came last week and are now at the property. The find has created considerable stir in Huerfano county and a number of men who have claims on the peaks are preparing for extensive work next spring. A good trail is opened from La Veta to the peaks, but as it will be closed by snow in a few days no more work will be done this season.

Recent Opinions.

The general land office has lately published two opinions on the amount of assessment work necessary for a patent. Commissioner Hermann maintains:

"Where the annual assessment work required for the maintenance of possession under Section 2324 United States Revised Statutes may be placed on one number of contiguous mining locations held in common and constituting one entity, yet the amount expended must equal the annually for each of the locations so held and worked in common.

"The conclusion is apparent that an expenditure of $500 on one or more of several contiguous mining locations embraced in one application for patent is sufficient if made for the convenience of working or developing all of the claims included. This must, conclusive, it appears, however.

From the conclusions of the commissioner it is held that $500 expended on one or a group of claims is sufficient to patent the whole tract, provided these are contiguous. The recent opinions make it plainly evident that the federal government has adopted a liberal policy toward the miners, as we observe in these decisions that its purpose is to make it as light as possible in securing title to mineral land.

Another Road to Cripple Creek.

It is positively announced that a new railroad between this city and Cripple Creek will be built. The new road will be a narrow gauge steam railway and will be in operation in one year.

Articles of incorporation for the Cripple Creek Short Line Railway company were recently filed in Denver with the secretary of state. The directorate of the new company will consist of Mr. P. G. Rogers of Portland, Maine; W. S. Easton, of New York, H. A. Clay, of Boston; H. B. Stone formerly of Maine but now of Colorado Springs and John I. Franklin of Colorado Springs. The capital stock of the company will be placed at $1,500,000, and it said that work will be commenced inside of 60 days on a short ... system railway which will connect this city and Cripple Creek.

Gold Coin Dividend.

A meeting of the directors of the Gold Coin company was held yesterday and a dividend amounting to 1 cent per share declared. This is the first dividend of this corporation and amounts to $10,000 in all. It is payable on the 25th of the present month. The books close on the 20th and reopen on the 25th.

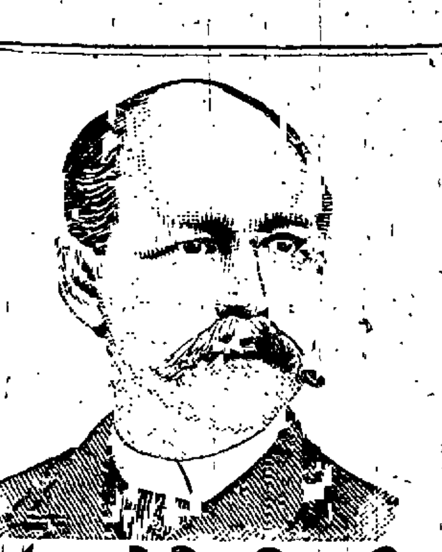
Proposition Patents Received.

Patents have been received by the Proposition Gold Mining company on their Elk Run, Elk Run Extension No. 1 and Elk Run Extension No. 2 claims. The claims cover an area of 250 acres of ground and are located a little west of Mound City.

Ladessa G. M. and M. Co.

A patent has been received by the Ladessa G. M. and M. company, on the Butcher Boy lode. It is a full claim located on Cow mountain, northeast of Bull hill, and east of Gillett.

All adverses against the Nameless, Gold Bug and Free Silver claims belonging to this company have been settled and receiver's receipts are expected for them inside of 15 days.



W. L. DOUGLAS $3 SHOE Best in the World.

For 14 years this shoe, by merit alone, has distanced all competitors. W. L. Douglas $3.50, $4.00 and $5.00 shoes are the productions of skilled workmen, from the best material possible at these prices. Also, $2.50 and $2.00 shoes for men, $2.50, $2.00 and $1.75 for boys.

W. L. Douglas shoes are indorsed by over 1,000,000 wearers as the best in style, fit and durability of any shoe ever offered at the prices. They are made in all the latest shapes and styles, and of every variety of leather.

If dealer cannot supply you, write for catalogue to W. L. Douglas, Brockton, Mass. Sold by

OPPENHEIM BROTHERS, 19-21 East Huerfano Street.

La Plata is Active.

La Plata, Colo., Nov. 17.—The unusual activity for this season of the year is manifested by the numerous heavy freight teams coming in with supplies for the mines and merchants. We had but four to five inches of snowfall during the big storm, and a prospect for a period of fine weather for a month or more. The freight teams are going out with loads of high grade ore.

The main point with us is to get the investor here.

Official Report.

Drifting on the fourth level north is being actively pushed, and on October 1st the breast was 30 feet in from the shaft. Since that time gradually good progress has been made. The ore chute has not, however, been reached as yet, although detached masses of fluorine-stained rock show that we are on the vein and must within the next few feet come into the main body of the ore, unless some unusual disturbance has taken place. Fifty tons of ore running as high as over one ounce was shipped from the third level stope. *Nothing new to report from the lessees.* J. Arthur Connell, President and Manager.

The Las Vegas (N. M.) Optic states that the Alfalfa Land and Cattle company, at Fowler, Colo., has received from the Butler pasture, 35 miles southwest of Fowler, 2,500 head of cows and calves, which they will carry through the winter at their home ranch. This same firm has also unloaded at that station since November 1 five train loads of stock cattle from their southern New Mexico ranges. The local manager, M. C. Van Norman, expects to handle from 20,000 to 25,000 head of stock in and out of their Fowler yards during the winter. The principal stockholders in the Alfalfa Land and Cattle company are Colonel J. A. Lockhart and Jno. H. Riley, of Colorado Springs.

CHAS. E. POTTER,

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW.

Hagerman Bldg. Colorado Springs, Colo.

Mining Business a Specialty.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

By virtue of a decree issued out of the clerk's office of the district court of El Paso county and state of Colorado, and to me directed, whereby I am commanded to make the sum of three hundred and fifty one-hundredths dollars ($300.50) and costs of suit and attorney's fee, the amount of a certain judgment recently obtained against E. B. Curtis, in favor of John Lennox and Ira J. Sykes as trustee, out of the lands, tenements, goods and chattels of the said E. B. Curtis, wherein I am commanded to sell the following property, to-wit:

The west half of the northeast quarter of section 1, in township 17, range 68 west, containing 80 acres more or less, situated in the county of El Paso, state of Colorado.

Therefore, according to said command, I shall expose for sale, at public auction, all the right, title and interest of the above named E. B. Curtis in and to the above described property, on Monday, the 13th day of December, 1897, at 10 o'clock a. m., at the front door of the sheriff's office in Colorado Springs, Colorado.

Dated at Colorado Springs, this 13th day of November, 1897. W. S. Boynton, Sheriff of El Paso County.

By W. L. Cook, Under-Sheriff.

4—First publication Nov. 16, 1897.
Last publication Dec. 7, 1897.

NOTICE OF FINAL SETTLEMENT.

In the Matter of the Estate of Mary Tabor Parsons Deceased

Notice is hereby given that on Monday, the 6th day of December, A. D. 1897, being one of the regular days of the November term of the county court of El Paso county, in the state of Colorado, I, Charles P. Bennett, administrator of said estate, will appear before the judge of said court, present my final settlement as such administrator, pray the approval of the same, and will then apply to be discharged as such administrator. At which time and place any person in interest may appear and present objections to the same if any there be.

Dated at Colorado Springs, Colo., Nov. 3, 1897. Charles P. Bennett, Administrator of the Estate of Mary Tabor Parsons, Deceased.

4—First insertion Nov. 9, 1897.
Last insertion Nov. 30, 1897.

NOTICE OF FINAL SETTLEMENT.

In the Matter of the Estate of Charles C. Pond Deceased:

Notice is hereby given, that on Monday the 13th day of December, A. D. 1897, being one of the regular days of the November term of the county court of El Paso county, in the state of Colorado, I, Annie L. Pond, executrix of said estate, will appear before the judge of said court, present my final settlement as such executrix, pray the approval of the same, and will then apply to be discharged as such executrix. At which time and place any person in interest may appear and present objections to the same if any there be.

Dated at Colorado Springs, Colo., Nov. 6, 1897. Annie L. Pond. Executrix of the Estate of Charles C. Pond, Deceased.

5—First insertion Nov. 9, 1897.
Last insertion Dec. 7, 1897.

Lost or Stolen.

On Oct. 21, 1897, at or near Walla Walla, Washington, five hundred (500) shares of stock of the Gold Coin M. & L. company of Cripple Creek, certificate No. 370, in the name of James McConaghy. All persons are warned from purchasing or negotiating the same in any manner.

James McConaghy. Baker City, Oregon, Nov. 6, 1897.

3—First publication Nov. 16, 1897.
Last publication Nov. 30, 1897.

NOTICE TO NON-RESIDENT HEIRS-AT-LAW.

State of Colorado, County of El Paso, ss. In the County Court.

In the Matter of the Estate of Henry S. Haynes, Deceased:

The people of the state of Colorado send greeting to Elizabeth Fisher of Montpelier, Vermont; Edward F. Haynes of Niagara Falls, New York; David Haynes of Baltimore, Maryland; Frank Root of Fargo, North Dakota; Edward Root of Hartford, Connecticut; Charles Root of Barre, Massachusetts; Fannie H. Chamberlain of South Bend, Indiana, and Seraph Gibbs of Hannibal, Missouri, non-resident heirs-at-law of the said deceased.

You, the said non-resident heirs, are hereby notified that an instrument in writing, purporting to be the last will and testament of the said deceased, who resided in Colorado Springs, El Paso county, and state of Colorado, and departed this life on or about the 19th day of September, A. D. 1897, was this 20th day of October, A. D. 1897, presented to the county court of El Paso county, Colorado, for probate and record as the true last will and testament of the said deceased, by Charles W. Haynes, the executor nominated and appointed by said instrument. That it is shown by satisfactory proof that the said Henry S. Haynes died possessed of real property consisting chiefly of two dwelling houses and lots in the city of Colorado Springs. E Paso county, Colorado, known as lot No. 19, in block No. 211 Addition No. 1, and Michigan. Dec. 21, 1886, and is signed by Lycurgus McCoy and W. I. McFarland, as subscribing witnesses to the due execution thereof by the said deceased; that the said Charles W. Haynes, who is nominated and appointed in and by said instrument as the executor thereof, is of Denver, Arapahoe county, Colorado.

You, the said Elizabeth Fisher, Edward F. Haynes, David Haynes, Frank Root, the court for the hearing on the application for the probate of the said instrument, to attend the probate thereof and show cause, if you can or may have, why said instrument should not be admitted to probate and record as the true last will and testament of the said deceased, and letters testamentary or of administration issue thereon accordingly.

Witness, Clay F. White, clerk of the county court within and for the county of El Paso, state of Colorado, and the seal thereof of said court at Colorado Springs, in said county and state, this 1st day of November, A. D. 1897. (Seal.) Clay H. White, Clerk.

Geo. B. Campbell, Attorney.
First insertion Nov. 9, 1897.
Last insertion Nov. 30, 1897.

SHERIFF'S SALE ON FORECLOSURE OF MORTGAGE.

Hans. E. Saabye and F. W. Howbert plaintiffs, vs. Charles P. Bennett, administrator de bonis non of the estate of Richard Purdon, deceased, and George Purdon and other persons whose names are unknown to plaintiffs, heirs at law of the said Richard Purdon, deceased, defendants.

In the county court of El Paso county, Colorado, No. 3922.

Under and by virtue of a decree of foreclosure and order of sale issued out of the county court of El Paso county, and state of Colorado, on the 6th day of November, A. D. 1897, in the above entitled action wherein Hans E. G. Saabye and F. W. Howbert, the above-named plaintiffs obtained a judgment and decree against Charles P. Bennett, administrator de bonis non of the estate of Richard Purdon deceased, and George Purdon and others persons whose names are unknown to plaintiffs, heirs at law of the said Richard Purdon deceased, defendants, on the 6th day of November, A. D. 1897, which said decree is recorded in journal ... of said county court records at pages 431 to 433, I am commanded to sell all the right, title and interest in and to the following described property situate in the county of El Paso and state of Colorado, to-wit: Lots number 6, 7, and 8, in block number 51 in the town of West Colorado Springs, now an addition to the city of Colorado Springs.

Public notice is hereby given that on Monday, the 13th day of December, A. D., 1897, at the hour of 10 o'clock in the forenoon of that day at the east front door of the county court house, in the city of Colorado Springs, county of El Paso and state of Colorado, I will in obedience to said order of sale and decree of foreclosure sell the above described property or so much thereof as may be necessary to *satisfy plaintiffs' judgment* with interest, thereon and costs, to the highest and best bidder for cash.

W. S. Boynton, Sheriff of El Paso County, Colo., By W. L. Cook, Under Sheriff.

Dated Colorado Springs, Colorado, November 12. A. D., 1897.

J. E. McIntyre and J. W. Sheafor, attorneys for plaintiffs.

Date of first publication, November 16, 1897.

Date of second publication, December 7, 1897.

State of Colorado, County of El Paso, ss. In the District Court

In the matter of the last will and testament of Charles Wheeler, deceased for the probate of will and letters testamentary:

To Sherman Wheeler, Norman Wheeler and George Wheeler, Josiah Wheeler, H. O. Wheeler, Lucia Morrell, Mrs. Lizzie Remick, Sylvester Wheeler:

Notice is hereby given that Hattie M. Wheeler, whose residence is Manitou, El Paso county, Colorado, and nominated as executrix in the last will and testament of the said Charles Wheeler, deceased, late of the town of Manitou, Colorado, has this day presented said will to the district court, of the Fourth judicial district of the state of Colorado, sitting in and for El Paso county, for probate.

That said will by its terms, after paying all just debts, funeral expenses and the cost of the erection of a monument, in the cemetery lot of said Charles Wheeler, deceased, in Manitou, Colorado, devises and bequeaths all the rest, residue and remainder of his estate, real, personal and mixed, of which he shall die seized and possessed, wherever the same may be found, to the said Hattie M. Wheeler, her heirs and assigns forever.

And it satisfactorily appearing to the court that the above-named persons are all the heirs-at-law of the said Charles Wheeler, deceased, and are non-residents of the state of Colorado, you and each of you are therefore required to attend the probate of said will on the 13th day of December, 1897, at the court room of the said district court, in Division two thereof, in the city of Colorado Springs, El Paso county, Colorado.

Witness: Horace G. Lunt, one of the judges of the district court of the Fourth judicial district, State of Colorado, sitting in and for El Paso county, in Colorado Springs, Colorado, this 8th day of November, A. D. 1897, and the seal of said court hereto affixed. (Seal.) Horace G. Lunt, Judge.

4—First insertion Nov. 9, 1897.
Last insertion Nov. 30, 1897.

What Others Say.

Carefully Compiled Comments.

The following items are culled from the last weekly letter of Messrs. Clarence Edsall & Co.:

Mt. Rosa, from whom the Gold Coin obtained its property under bond, will also pay a dividend of 1 cent per share on the 25th of this month. This, however, is from the sale of real estate and not from the sale of ore. The directors will distribute this money as the sale of town lots is rapidly increasing the already good sized surplus in the treasury. After the dividend is paid there will still be considerably over $30,000 in the treasury. Owing to the number of buildings on the south half of the Gold Coin, which the Mt. Rosa company still retains, it has been practically impossible to work this property, on account of lack of dumping ground. It is hoped that arrangements can be made with a neighboring company whereby the Mt. Rosa can explore this ground in the near future and there is every reason to believe that the values found in the ground owned by the Gold Coin company will continue south. In estimating the value of Mt. Rosa stock it should be remembered that, with 3½ cents a share in the treasury and a dividend of 1 cent per share in sight, the actual value of the property is reduced, (based on the present selling price of the stock), to about 5½ cents per share, or $55,000 for the entire property. It is no exaggeration to say that the mineral rights under the south half of the Gold Coin alone are worth much more money. This is only one of the many instances where stock in Cripple Creek companies can be purchased in the present depression at much less money than the property would bring if sold outright.

To many, the most gratifying news of the month has been the re-finding of the rich ore body in the Golden Fleece (Lake City) property. At the depth of 1000 feet the old-time ore was uncovered, and, at the present time has been drifted on for a distance of nearly 90 feet without sign of pinching. This alone, in itself, would be encouraging news for the stockholders, but to realize its full significance the large amount of stoping ground between the strike and the upper levels must be taken into consideration. In the early days of the mine, narrow-gauge carloads of rich ore, averaging perhaps 12 tons per car brought the company from $25,000 to $40,000, and we understand that the present find contains much mineral of this character. We see no reason why the company cannot resume dividends of at least 2 cents per share early in the coming year.

The Isabella, adjoining the Victor properties on the north, has not been so fortunate as its neighbor. The attempt of the Cripple Creek stockholders, backed by the owners of several large blocks of the stock in this city and the east, to obtain control of the company for the coming year, has caused much comment. A firm of brokers in this city has sent a circular to all the stockholders asking for proxies at the coming election. This firm represents the opposing or "outside" faction and it is rumored that they will make a strong showing at the election. Personally, we think that an attempt to replace so successful a mining man as Mr. Hagerman by an unknown quantity would be a serious mistake, and the question of a reasonable salary should not be considered in giving away one's proxy to vote. If many reports are true, the physical condition of the mine is indeed discouraging, and, unless new ore bodies are opened up during the coming year, the company may find itself in the predicament of the Mollie Gibson and be forced to draw upon its reserve fund, which is today in the neighborhood of $100,000. What is known as "stamped" Isabella will cease to exist after the middle of the coming month and holders of these certificates will, in the future, be able to vote their own stock.

El Paso and Fanny B. have effected a consolidation of interests and it only remains for a ratification by the stockholders for its consummation. The basis of the consolidation will be an increase in capitalization by the El Paso company from 650,000 to 900,000 shares, the Fanny B. stockholders receiving the increase in stock in the form of a dividend. This will greatly strengthen both companies and should make the consolidated company one of the steadiest and heaviest producers in the camp. The El Paso company will declare a dividend of 1 cent a share to its present stockholders before the consolidation goes into effect and the distribution will probably be made early in December. All monies in the treasury of the El Paso company after paying this dividend will be placed to the credit of the consolidated company.

Resumption vs. Suspension.

In their last report of the week Messrs. W. P. Bonbright & Co. say:

The announcement of the resumption of dividends by the Victor company recalls the commotion produced in the foreign mining stock market, particularly in France, by the sudden cessation in April last of this company's monthly distributions. The Parisian bourse immediately jumped to the conclusion that the bottom had dropped out of American mines; Victor fell from 30 francs to 5 in five minutes; Elkton although paying handsome dividends and in the full tide of prosperity was thrown with precipitate haste back upon the American market. It is a curious fact that the general public is more exacting with respect to its mining investments than it is with any other class of business. The fact is recognized that every business has its seasons of depression when losses even may be sustained. But it must not be so with a mine; if for any cause there is a cessation of the accustomed dividend, not only that mine but the mining business generally must straightway fall into condemnation. Let it be anathema!

No occurrence of the kind in recent years was productive of more harmful consequences than this Victor suspension. But while expressing our belief that it could have been avoided, or at least that the difficulty could have been met in a manner which would have shorn it of much of its power for harm, we at the same time carefully pointed out the fact that the difficulty was not with the mine

Let us know what you have and we may be able to make you some money. We can at any rate give you some good inside advice and it will COST YOU NOTHING. Write to

Mining Exchange Building. *COLORADO SPRINGS, COLO*

Can handle your stock better and give you more reliable information on the different mining stocks than any other firm in Colorado. Write for our book on how to trade, which gives a list of references and indorsements from those now doing business with us.

THE WEEK'S SHIPMENTS.

There appears to be but little new to report in the condition of the ore market. The mines of the camp continue to make a very heavy output and to crowd the mills, samplers, ore haulers, reduction plants and railroads. The increase in the rate of treatment charges does not appear to have affected the aggregate output although it may have hit hard in some places. The miners are unwilling to reduce their rate of output at this time of the year, but are perhaps only biding their time when they will get back at the ore buyers.

Following are a few of the shipments recorded during the week:

Moon-Anchor.

From the Moon-Anchor last week 183 tons of ore were sent out. Of this amount 55 tons was classed as high grade and the remainder as medium grade. The company is reserving its low grade for the future.

Other shipments may have been made from the mine, but they had not been recorded up to the close of the week.

Lexington.

The present month's operations on the claims of the Lexington company on Gold hill have proven the most successful in its history. The production up to date has been about $6,000 and the royalties turned in already amount to over $1,000. Previous months' royalties have run from $600 to $800. One lot of high grade ore which was sent out went better than $90 per ton.

Matoa.

Returns on four more lots of ore from the Matoa lessees have been received in addition to what was reported in these columns earlier in the week. They are as follows:

Screenings, 47 tons, 1.87 ounces per ton. Gross value, $1,674.51; net value, $1,059.35.

Ore, 28 tons, 1.28 ounces per ton. Gross value, $692.51; net value, $379.83.

Ore, 60 tons, 3.08 ounces per ton. Gross value, $3,706.01; net value, $2,857.56.

Ore, 48 tons, 3.17 ounces per ton. Gross value, $3,090.50; net value, $2,403.97.

The shipments for November are showing up better than ever before and the developments are most encouraging.

Raven.

Only two cars of ore had been heard from at the Raven office at the close of the week, but it is known that there are several others on the road.

Anchoria-Leland.

Shipments from the Anchoria-Leland properties during the past week amounted to about 150 tons, and the average grade was as high as it has been for some weeks past. The low grade ore continues to be held in reserve.

Sinking of the main shaft has been suspended for a while as a heavier flow of water has been encountered and the company does not see the necessity of going to the expense of raising it at the present time. The company has any amount of ground opened up and lots of territory to develop above the water mark. Early next year it is expected that the Cripple Creek and Gold hill tunnel will cut into the hill under the main shaft of the Anchoria-Leland, and that will then drain it and save the trouble of lifting the water.

During the month of October 600 tons of ore were shipped.

Elkton Consolidated.

A dozen cars of ore left the Elkton company's workings last week. Of this amount four contained second grade and eight third grade ore. The production this month promises to be about the same as in October.

Union.

Shipments from the Union company's properties last month were light. From the Orpha May five cars of mill ore were sent which will average about $35 per ton. Messrs. Moore & Wilson on the Pike's Peak forwarded five and one-half tons of ore that went better than four ounces, or over $80 per ton.

Morse.

Only one shipment from the Morse company's properties had been reported at headquarters by the close of the week. This was a small lot of low grade, being five tons of $21.10 rock. Other lots are on the road, or awaiting treatment.

Trachyte.

The Reinhardt lease on the Trachyte, on Bull hill, made a 15-ton shipment of about $35 ore to the Kelton sampler at Goldfield during the week.

Free Coinage.

A 10-ton shipment of presumably five-ounce ore was sent out last week from the Ford lease, on the Wilson, one of the Free Coinage company's properties, situated on the top of Bull hill.

Anaconda.

The McQuerrie lease on the Excelsior expired during the week. On the last day some 20 tons of high grade ore was hauled away. The Excelsior is owned by the Anaconda company, whose policy, as announced at present, is not to lease any more territory.

Emerson & Co. have resumed sinking on their leasing shaft on the Lone Star No. 2 of the Anaconda company. They shipped 14 tons from the first level on Wednesday.

Home Fraction.

The Home Fraction lessees sold two car loads of ore during the week to the Colorado-Philadelphia reduction works at Colorado City, the value of which is supposed to be two ounces to the ton.

Christmas.

Another two car load shipment of ore went out last week from the Christmas, which is worked under lease by Woods and others. This property is now averaging 100 tons of $40 ore per week.

Trail.

Wellington & Pringle are shoveling the surface dirt on the Cranmer lease on the Trail and saving the screenings for one-ounce ore. They sent out the second car load yesterday.

Fluorine.

Shipments from the Hardwick lease on the Fluorine, the latest Copper mountain sensation, were commenced Friday, six wagon loads of about 20 tons going out to the sampler. Interest in the strike increases daily, and it is now one of the busiest prospecting centers of the district.

Blue Bird.

The Blue Bird will make an output of close on to 300 tons the present month. A large part of it is about $50 ore.

Modoc.

The Modoc is now shipping weekly five cars of high grade smelting ore.

INGHAM'S FINE SHOWINGS.

Now Shipping at the Rate of Nearly 1000 Tons per Month—Working in 16 Feet of Ore.

The Ingham has been more or less of a mine for a long time past, but of late has made some very progressive strides and may now be ranked, not only as a mine proper, but with Cripple Creek's largest and best group.

The Ingham company's properties are now producing at the rate of about 1000 tons per month, and the ore is sent out practically without sorting. There are two streaks of ore in the vein, both being several feet in width. In the one the ore averages from one to two ounces, and the other from three to four.

Most of the work is now being done in the Hattie D. tunnel about 300 feet below the surface, where an ore chute has been drifted on for about 100 feet. This chute runs from four feet in width up to as much as 18 feet, the present point of extraction being about 16 feet wide. It is understood that there is plenty of stoping ground above this level which gives promise of a heavy production for a long time to come from this part of the mine alone.

The mine is at present being worked in a very economical manner, the tunnel level avoiding the necessity of using steam power or hoisting machinery. The ore and waste is taken along the tunnel until the surface is reached where the rock is either dumped or saved for shipment according to its value.

The management of the company's affairs is excellent and has done much towards the ultimate success which has been achieved. The treasury is in a satisfactory condition and it would now seem that the future history of the Ingham would be fraught with continued prosperity.

BIG WORK STRIKE.

The Old Ore Chute Is Again Encountered and Is Found Much Richer Than in the Level Above.

The Morning Glory mine, belonging to the Work company, is in ore again. From all accounts the ore is rich and there is a good deal of it.

For some time past the company has been doing next to nothing but development work in its main workings on the Morning Glory claim and have been pushing a drift to catch the chute which was shipped from in the level above. In his last official report, published in these columns and issued on the 15th of the present month, Mr. J. Arthur Connell said, "Drifting on the fourth level north is being actively pushed, and on Oct. 31 the breast was 40 feet in from the shaft. Since that time equally good progress has been made. The ore chute has not, however, been reached as yet, although detached masses of fluorine-stained rock show that we are on the vein and must within the next few feet come into the main body of the ore, unless some unusual disturbance has taken place." It has not taken very long to prove that the president-manager's surmise was correct as the chute has been broken into and the company finds itself with a good body of ore ready to ship from.

The distance between the third and fourth levels is about 68 feet and running the drift in on the chute that much ground will be left standing for stoping purposes. In the third level the ore extended for a distance of about 130 feet but the values averaged only about one ounce in gold to the ton. Where the ore has now been encountered in the fourth level the vein is three feet wide and an average assay across this width showed a value of 7.84 ounces per ton. From this showing it would seem that the values had increased considerably with but little additional depth and if the chute proves as long as it was in the level above the company should be in possession of a nice body of shipping ore.

The water in the mine is being handled with ease and some market for it is being found in some of the surrounding mines and dwellings. This, of course, helps to pay the cost of pumping and is very acceptable.

PATENTED AT LAST.

The Kismet Company at Last Gets Its Title From the Government to Its Squaw Mountain Claim.

Judge Ashenfelter on Saturday received the long-sought-after government patent to the Kismet lode, belonging to the Kismet company. It is the claim on Squaw mountain, title to which was contested by the Granite Hill company, with the Chicago Girl claim.

The patent, duly signed by President McKinley, was shown to a representative of the Gazette Saturday. It is mineral certificate 492, and is the final evidence of title by the Kismet Gold Mining company for the ground so long in dispute.

The famous case for the land in question lasted about three years and was brought into particular prominence by reason of the ruling affecting contiguous claims. At one stage of the proceedings in this case, when Secretary Hoke Smith had ruled against the Kismet company, it was feared that many patented mines in the Cripple Creek district would have to be re-advertised and new proofs made. These matters were pointed out at the time in these columns several months ago but finally the Kismet won out and there has been no necessity for re-advertising.

MATOA AGAIN.

Returns Received on Twelve Cars of Ore Show Big Values—Average Net Value about $80 per Ton.

In Sunday's Gazette an article appeared giving a brief account of what the Matoa company was doing. It stated that some 32 cars of ore had been sent out which were to be heard from. Later the returns on 12 cars of the ore were received at headquarters.

The 12 cars of ore were divided up into three lots and showed the following values:

Lot No. 1, 28 tons. Average gold per ton 4.89 ounces. Gross value of the lot $2771.80. Net value $2343.52.

Lot No. 2, 38 tons. Average gold per ton 6.63 ounces. Gross value of the lot $5128.40; net value $4508.

Lot No. 3, 48 tons. Average gold per ton, 3.30 ounces. Gross value of the lot $3260.20; net value $2532.05.

The aggregate weight of the 12 cars of ore was 117 tons and the value $9375.65. The average gross value was about $95 per ton, and the average net value about $80 per ton.

SPECIMEN'S PROSPECTS.

They Seem to be Very Good at the Present Time—Good Showing in One of the Leases.

Several shipments were made from the Specimen claim during the past week. The Baker and Pratt lease's output about 45 tons of ore. One of the cars had an average value of $67 per ton, and another car $52 per ton. The returns on a third car have not yet been received, but it is thought that it will maintain the good average of the other two.

From the Crawford lease a shipment of 25 tons was made, but it was not better than mill grade, and a trial lot of three tons was sent out by some lessees who have found pay on the old Green dyke. They claim that the ore had an average of $85 across the vein.

Messrs. Baker and Pratt are working 17 men, six of whom are now kept busy sorting ore. The find was made in the old Isham workings and in that ground which was once known as the Kerr lease. The hoisting is being done at present through the old workings, but a new shaft is being put down according to the terms of the lease. This calls for a shaft 4x8 in the clear and it is being put down in a double compartment at the rate of two feet per day. It is thought that the vein will be cut on its dip within 60 days, and that the hoisting will then be done through the new workings. The ore is at present coming from a depth of 150 feet, and there is that much stoping ground above the workers. The ore chute has been penetrated for a distance of 70 feet and the end has not yet been found.

MOON-ANCHOR'S FORGING AHEAD.

The Company Will Produce Four Cents Per Share Net This Month—Fourth Level Showing Well.

The Moon-Anchor mine, part of the property belonging to the Moon-Anchor company, is evidently advancing by leaps and bounds. No matter what the stock is selling for, or how high or how low it may go, the mine continues to make a better showing and the shareholders to receive a high rate of interest on their investment.

It is currently reported, and there seems to be ample foundation for the report, that the mine will produce at least 4 cents per share net on the 600,000 shares of stock, during the present month. It is understood that it is the policy of the company's management to declare in dividends all profits earned that come in clear over and above the $100,000 treasury reserve, and if all these things are true it seems likely that there is good promise of another increase in the rate of dividends next time the directors meet to declare one.

The showing on the lowest level of the mine which is now being opened up is very gratifying. On one chute a distance of about 25 feet has been run and on the other about 18 feet. Both chutes show improvements in values as developments proceed, and a vast amount of ore is being added to the company's already big reserve.

On the Wilson chute the work is being extended upwards and is being taken into the territory where Barbee and others made such good profits a couple of years or more ago. Values are increasing here and a good deal of ore is being taken out.

The general grade of the shipments from the whole property is showing a decided improvement over the last, and any previous month, the improvement being 1½ ounces or $30 per ton on the average.

QUEER MILLING.

But the Operators Say that It Is a Paying Operation—How to Save Flour Gold.

Those who have traveled to Cripple Creek within the past few weeks and who have had occasion to go to that part of it known as Bull hill, tell of some curious gold saving methods that are in operation.

It is on the Hull City placer that three miners have leased three of the big dumps that have accumulated and which continue to grow larger day by day. Here has been erected a portable wooden tank into which the roughly broken rock is thrown. After this tank has been well filled with rock and water the whole is vigorously stirred up with poles, the edge of the tank being used for leverage purposes. Then the rock is taken out and the water drawn off and the mud and particles of rock, containing a good percentage of the yellow metal, saved for further treatment.

A good deal of the values of the rock is in the presence of flour gold which is not caught in the first washing. To save this the water when drawn off is caught in a barrel and allowed to settle, and to catch the lighter particles several handfuls of corn meal are thrown in which is said to catch these particles and carry them to the bottom of the barrels by means of its density. Asked as to the success of this plan, the workers stated that the deposit in the bottom of the barrel was always much richer than that accumulated by the first washing. As regards their general profit they stated that they were all making better than day's wages. There is plenty of water on the placer and the miners are not troubled or put to any expense on this score.

EMMA-AIMEE LEASED.

Mr. S. Kuntzer of Cripple Creek Yesterday Secured an 18-Months Lease on the Property.

A meeting of the board of directors of the Emma-Aimee Gold Mining company was held last Wednesday and a lease was given on the Emma-Aimee lode on Ironclad hill, Mr. S. Kuntzer of Cripple Creek securing the lease for a period of 18 months, and by the terms of his contract he is required to pay 20 per cent. royalty on all ore extracted from the claim.

The Emma-Aimee is located next to the Ironclad properties and is a promising prospect. The new lessee is confident that he can soon open up pay mineral on the ground.

SOLD FOR $190,000.

Terrible and Butterfly Properties Near Telluride Pass Into the Hands of a Company of English Capitalists.

A mining deal in which the consideration was $190,000, was completed in Denver and Telluride on Tuesday. Two highly promising properties of the San Juan region change hands and English capital becomes interested in the development of the mines.

For five weeks past three English gentlemen have made their headquarters at the Brown hotel, Denver. The visitors were unusually non-communicative, but it leaked out gradually that they were engaged in a large mining deal, the exact nature of which, however, was not given out for publication. Tuesday the veil of secrecy was for the first time removed. The three gentlemen are the president, engineer and metallurgist of the Anglo-Continental Gold syndicate, limited, of London, England. The special object of their trip to Colorado was to make a thorough examination of the Terrible and Butterfly mines near Telluride. If the examination proved satisfactory, the president of the company was authorized to purchase the properties.

Negotiations and experimental runs of ore concluded Tuesday and the deal was closed by the payment of $25,000 upon a total consideration of $190,000. Orders have been placed for a mill and the contract provides that the plant shall be in operation within four months. The experts estimate that 100,000 tons of ore can be reached through three tunnels in the properties and they will be greatly disappointed if the mine does not prove a Treadwell or a Homestake.

"We have gone over the ground carefully," said President C. Wichmann to a reporter "and we feel convinced that the investment is a good one and will bring large returns. Not satisfied with small mill runs, we have taken 60 tons from three tunnels 1500 feet long and the result has more than met expectations. We will proceed to develop and mine the properties on an extensive scale, but will not place any stock on the market until the properties become regular paying investments."

C. T. Lavatin, the metallurgist, and Charles Roepe, the engineer of the syndicate, were with President Wichmann, and expressed themselves in unqualified terms concerning the property. They have been especially impressed while making examinations with the facilities for conducting the mine on an economical basis.

FAVORITE'S DOINGS.

The Shaft Is Now Down 390 Feet and a New Level Is Being Run—A Winze on the Chute.

Development work has been in the course of progress for some time past on the Favorite claim on Bull hill. The principal work that has been done is the sinking of the shaft so that another level might be run, and this is now being pushed forward. This is the fourth level and it is being run at a depth of 390 feet, that depth having been attained quite recently.

On the third level a winze is being sunk in the direction of the proposed fourth level. It is being put down on an ore chute which is producing ore that will average $40 per ton. This chute is 30 feet long on the third level; on the second level it was only 10 feet long, so that it gives evidence of gaining materially in length as depth is added.

A whole lot of development work has been done in the Favorite and the general condition of the mine never was better.

On the north end of the claim lessees are at work. Within the past few days they have opened up at a depth of three feet a big phonolite dyke. It measures six feet across and runs $12 per ton at this shallow depth. This is the average value across the dyke, and naturally the lessees are looking to develop a payer.

Trachyte.

Lessees operating on the Trachyte company's property on Bull hill have now put their shaft down to a depth of 36 feet and are sinking on a nice looking vein. Assays on the ore run from $25 to $200 per ton. It is reported that a 15-ton shipment was made a day or so back which had an average value of about $35 per ton.

INTERESTING UNION STORY.

Trouble with the Forgotten Fraction Outfit Is Now at an End—Acquired Valuable Ground.

The trouble between the Union Gold Mining company and the Forgotten Fraction people is at an end.

What promised at one time to cause some little trouble to the Union company has eventually ended greatly to the corporation's advantage, as valuable ground has been acquired and the whole matter brought to an end at a less cost than it would have taken to establish the company's rights through the law courts.

It will be remembered that a fractional piece of unpatented territory was found in the Specimen claim and close up to the Union lines. Neither the Union or Specimen officers or their attorneys or surveyors were aware of its presence, but it seems to have been proven that it did exist. It was a piece of ground 40 feet wide at one end and 60 feet wide at the other, with a total length of 305 feet. It is understood that this vacant piece of ground was first noticed by Mr. J. Mills, (once a director in the Union company), and that he also found another very small fraction at some distance from this. These two fractions were sufficient to form the end lines of a claim which was thrown over this ground and which was eventually patented. Mr. Mills was absent in Mexico while part of this work was being done and his partners in the work, it is understood, were Messrs. Pat and John Daly. Interested parties in the Specimen and Union were not aware of what was going on and the claim was patented without adverses or protests of any kind being filed.

Before the patent went through, however, Messrs. Wolf, Webb and Crittenden of Denver became interested and it is understood that they caused a portion of the Grouse claim, belonging to the Bankers company, to be thrown open for relocation. This strip of ground, 336 feet long and 27 feet wide, was in line with the fraction found on the Specimen, and sufficient ground was excluded from the Forgotten patent to allow of two more claims being located, with the Grouse portion and the Specimen fraction as end lines. These claims were located and called the Adopted and M. M. and P. They covered a good deal of the Union company's territory and an attempt to patent them would undoubtedly have been made had not the matter been cleared up.

To secure a patent on the Forgotten and to locate the other claims it was necessary to do a good deal of work and as a result four shafts have been put down on these fractional pieces of ground, one being 115 feet deep, another 67 feet, another 47 feet and another 12 feet. The matter was settled by the Union company paying the various parties interested the sum of $12,500, and in return for this sum the Union company gets title to all the fractional properties, including the 336x27 foot strip taken out of the Grouse claim, owned by the Bankers company. The Union company is congratulating itself upon the purchase of the ground as conservative estimates upon its value place it at $20,000, and while the officers were a little bit worried about the matter at first they are now congratulating themselves over the outcome.

The Union company felt right along that it could have clearly shown its position in the matter and have won out in the courts, but as it promised to be both a long-drawn-out and expensive matter a settlement was decided upon. A bargain has been secured and the locators of the claims, after the cost of sinking the various shafts, locating and patenting claims and giving up valuable territory is taken into consideration, appear to have been rewarded but lightly.

The Union company will patent the 336 x27 feet once belonging to the Grouse company. By the terms of the settlement contract all parties are bound not to hinder but to do all they can towards securing the patent for the Union company.

KELTON REDUCTION WORKS.

The Plant Is Now in Running Order and Ready to Treat Ore—Fine Buildings.

The Kelton reduction works, which have been just erected at Florence by the Kelton Gold Reduction company of Denver, on land purchased from the United Oil company, is now ready for business. This plant was built in a remarkably short time, it being just about 90 days from the time ground was broken until it was ready to treat ore.

The plant is located one mile south of Florence, on the Coal creek tracks of the D. & R. G. railway, and the site possesses every natural advantage. The fine crushing building, which is next to the tracks, is 130x62, with maximum height of 45 feet. The chlorination building, immediately in the rear, is 44x19, and 52 feet high.

The ore is received from the company's Victor sampler, with the coarse crushing completed, and is shoveled from cars into chutes descending into an elevator which carries it to the 27-foot cylindrical dryer. After being thoroughly dried, it passes down into an elevator, which lifts it to the first screen. That sufficiently fine to pass through goes below into another elevator to be carried to the roaster, while the over-size descends to the first pair of Cazin fine-crushing rolls. After being crushed it is elevated to the second screen. That now sufficiently fine to pass goes to the roaster, while the over-size descends to the second pair of rolls, where it is again crushed, and passes to the third screen. That which passes goes on to the roaster, the over-size descending a third time to the rolls.

Finally the ore is all crushed to the desired fineness and conveyed automatically to the roaster. This roaster is of the Pearce revolving turret pattern, 38 feet in diameter and with a seven-foot open hearth. From a thorough roasting the ore passes through the automatic cooler, containing cold water pipes. The roasted pulp is then elevated to the top floor of the chlorination building and charged into a hopper above the chlorination barrel. This revolving barrel holds 12 tons at a charge, and is the largest ever built. After being treated in this barrel until the gold goes into solution, it is drawn off through sand filters and passes to the settling tanks, of which there are three, with a capacity of 9000 gallons each.

Next it goes to the pressure tank and from there is forced to the precipitating tanks on the second floor. Of these tanks there are two, with a capacity of 9000 gallons each. Here, by the use of sulphurous acid and sulphureted hydrogen, the gold is precipitated as a sulphide. This sulphide slime is passed through filter presses, dried and then roasted in a muffle furnace. The roasted precipitate is mixed with fluxes, melted in a wind furnace, and the resulting bullion cast into bars.

The first building also contains the two reserve storage bins of capacity of 150 tons each, the 80-horse power boiler and the 11x15 engine, which drives all the machinery in the building. The engine room of this building also contains the dynamo, furnishing light to the entire plant, and the engine which drives it. The machinery in the chlorination building is driven by a separate engine. Another important feature of this plant is the dust chamber, 200 feet long, 10 feet wide and 12 feet high. The dust from the roaster carries great value and the passage of the draft through this chamber before it enters the stack causes this valuable dust to deposit. The residuum of petroleum is used for fuel throughout the plant.

Probably no plants of the kind in the world are so nearly automatic as this mill and the sampling works at Victor operated in connection with it. In the mill the ore is carried automatically through all the processes from the time it is shoveled off the cars.

The designs for both this and the Victor plant are from Franz Cazin of Denver.

ELKTON'S OCTOBER.

The Net Value of the Ores Shipped During the Month Amounted to $25,937.41.

Full mill and smelter returns have been received by the Elkton Consolidated company for ores shipped during the month of October. The gross value of all ores shipped during that month was $[illegible]3.20, and the net value $25,937.41. The mine operating expenses for the same period are estimated at between $14,000 and $15,000. The dividend disbursements were $30,000. The company's reserve now amounts to $74,100. In addition to this amount the company owns United States 4 per cent. interest bearing bonds, the market value of which is between $125,000 and $126,000.

The light production of the company during October is assigned to the hoister, which is unable to lift the ore fast enough. The company ordered a new hoister some weeks ago, but it has not yet arrived and it may be some time before it is here.

ALICE GRAY MEETING.

Annual Election of Officers and Report of the Company's Affairs—The Outlook Is Encouraging.

The annual meeting of the Alice Gray Gold Mining company was held at the company's office in this city Saturday evening. The reports of the officers showed that the affairs of the company were in a most prosperous condition.

The election of officers for the ensuing year resulted as follows: R. T. Fahey, president; Joseph Parnell, vice president and general manager; John Bridge, secretary and treasurer.

SURVEYS APPROVED.

By the U. S. Surveyor General for Colorado During the Week Ending Nov. 20, 1897.

12050, Pueblo—Addie.
12155, Montrose—Greenback.
12163, Montrose—Block, Chip, Cruller and Doughnut.
12218, Denver—Shaw.
12210, Leadville—Ingleside, Placer.
12195, Leadville—Wood Tick, Pandora and Uranus.
12220, Gearfield—Lone Pine.
12176, Leadville—Anita, E Pluribus Unum, Columbia, Uncle Sam, Iron Chief, Big Chief, Galenite, Washoe, Anglesite and Crussite.
12201, Montrose—Lucky Girl.
12216, Pueblo—Faith, Hope and Charity.
12256, Denver—Little Albert.
12271, Denver—Golden Rule.

Amended Work.

11010, Pueblo—Peg Leg.

Affidavits of $500 Expended.

12058, Pueblo—Ida May and John R.
10793, Pueblo—Little Maud et al.
10141, Pueblo—Willie G.
11984, Pueblo—Blackthorn and Hawthorn.
11902, Pueblo—Cleopatra.
11918, Pueblo—Steuben et al.
9696, Pueblo—Allie J.
10324, Pueblo—Olcon and Alceda.
11063, Pueblo—Bonita.

Eldora.

(Special Correspondence of the Gazette)

We are having delightful weather here; snow all gone from the south and east mountain slopes.

The building boom is still on and many new buildings are under way.

Eureka hall has been completed and last Wednesday evening the floor was thoroughly tested with a masquerade ball.

J. H. Kemp, owner of the Happy Valley placer, has returned to camp. He is putting in a large steam plant just below the town, where he expects to sink a shaft to bed rock.

The Enterprise on Spencer mountain is still shipping high grade ore to Boulder mills. They are contemplating putting in a steam plant very soon.

The Gold Coin is working three men and getting good ore.

The Bonanza has a fine steam plant and is running three shifts. They are also in good ore.

Robertson & Stop of Colorado Springs have resumed work on the Denver group, on Chittenden mountain.

Mr. Elliot is working on Bryan mountain, and appears to be delighted with his prospects.

Mr. Hayden has taken a bond and lease on the Populist lode claim on Spencer mountain.

Mr. F. Blair of Greenville, Pa., the general superintendent of the Colorado and Northwestern railroad, now being built from Boulder to Ward, visited our camp a few days ago and was so well pleased with the general outlook here that he decided that if the citizens of Eldora would give a liberal subscription of $20,000, they would build the railroad to Eldora from Ward. The grading has been completed as far as Ward and track laying is well under way.

Randall & Bros. have started up their new saw mill located just west of town.

THE MINING RECORD.

From the Days of Miletus to the Discoveries in America and Australia.

The earliest known coinage of gold that is authenticated was about 800 years before the Christian era, in the time of Miletus, and it is very well known that the Sicilians 400 years before the birth of Christ used the metal for coinage purposes. Long before that period, however, it had been used in art and manufacture, and years before the time of King Solomon, as ancient chronicles will prove. In the earlier centuries placer mining in southwestern Europe and in the Ural mountains was well established, and there are statistics of gold mining in Asia Minor during the early centuries. There is nothing, however, authentic in the way of figures previous to the discovery of North and South America, but since that time the world's production of gold per year is pretty well established.

The really big discoveries are of this century. However, beginning in California in 1848, in Australia in 1851, and then in British Columbia, afterward followed by new discoveries in Queensland and New South Wales, in the Transvaal in 1868, in Witwatersrand in 1886, followed by the building of Johannesburg, and now there are frequent discoveries of the metal not only in South Africa but in many of our western states. There have been no great placer finds, however, such as that in Alaska, in recent years, and it is the multiplicity of these placer findings and the ease with which the gold is obtained that has sent so many prospectors to the northwest territory. The entire production of gold in this country from 1790 to 1848 amounted to only $24,000,000. The next year alone $10,000,000 of the metal was taken out of California soil, and since that period a total of $2,360,000,000 has been mined in the United States. After the great discovery in California in 1874 the product of the mines there ran up to more than $5,000,000 a year, but this was beaten by Australia, where in eight years from 1851 a total of $500,000,000 was mined, or an average of more than $60,000,000 a year. One nugget found in the Australian field weighing 146 pounds was shown to Queen Victoria in 1858. After the first 10 years in California the gold output of this country became steady, as new finds in other Pacific coast states averaged the losses caused by the failure of other mines to develop more of the metal.

Antonio de Alcedo, a noted geographer of the last century, in writing of a visit to California, said that all the ravines and plains contained gold scattered up and down. He gave a glowing account of the then little known country in 1789, but no adventurers went there to find the gold that he told about. The white population was not much over 16,000 when General Sutter and others made the first discovery in 1847. In 1848 the output of the California fields was $5,000,000. In the next five years a total of $250,000,000 was taken from the gold fields of the state. From the period of the first discovery up to January 1 of last year the total gold yield of California has been $1,301,000,000, but in no year since 1864 has the total in any 12 months gone above $25,000,000 in the state and for the last few years the average has been $13,000,000 in gold.

But what the Golden state has lost by steady declines in its mines it has gained a dozen times over by the development of its farm industries. The products of California farms now bring more to the state in a year than the gold findings ever did. The estimated value of California farms last year footed up a total of $740,000,000, of which 75 per cent. is free from incumbrance. The products of these farms and of the manufacturers, who thrive because of the prosperity of the farmer, mean more to California, and relatively to the people of the United States, than all the gold finds of the last 25 years. The state has produced 60 per cent. of the United States' product of gold, but in the meantime its real estate in cities and on farms has outgrown in value the total output of the yellow metal.—(Mail and Express.

Squaw Mountain Tunnel.

The Maloney lease on the Squaw Mountain tunnel is doing a good amount of work and are pushing the breast of the tunnel along with air drills. The bore is now in between 1,800 and 1,900 feet. The breast is now near the Santa Rita, which claim it will cut at a depth of from 600 to 700 feet. Not much ore is being shipped at the present time.

The Blue Bird, on Bull hill, is making heavy shipments at present. Its total for November will be close to 350 tons, averaging 1½ ounces.

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In Society

H. J. Kaufman, of New York, is in the city.

Mr. W. H. Leonard returned from New York Sunday.

Mr. N. L. Kleth, of San Francisco, Cal., is at the Antlers.

Mrs. S. A. White left Saturday morning for Salt Lake.

Mr. H. H. Lee of Denver spent the day in the city Thursday.

Mr. Theodore B. Starr returned to the city last Wednesday.

Mr. C. C. Hoyt, of the Santa Fe, spent Wednesday in Denver.

Mrs. J. H. Chase and daughter left last Wednesday for St. Louis.

Mr. W. T. Bonbright left last Wednesday for Glenwood Springs.

Attorney Robert S. Brodhead of Denver was in the city Wednesday.

Col. H. P. Lillibridge returned from his eastern trip last Wednesday.

Mr. Verner Z. Reed went to Cripple Creek Saturday on business.

Mr. Stephen Burns of Cripple Creek was a visitor in the city Saturday.

Mr. Walter Henry Brown of Denver was in the city last Tuesday.

Mr. A. H. Baldy, of the Butte hotel, Butte, Mont., is at the Antlers.

Mr. J. R. Moynihan of the American house, Denver, is at the Alamo.

J. B. McAulay and wife, of Galesburg, Ill., are registered at the Alamo.

Rev. James B. Gregg is reported to be convalescing from his recent illness.

George Simpson King of West Cliff was at the Alta Vista last Wednesday.

Mr. L. E. Davie and Mrs. R. P. Davie spent Thanksgiving day in Florence.

Mr. Albert Matthews, the county commissioner, was in Canon City last week.

Miss Dunhan, who has been a visitor at Glen Eyrie, left Saturday for New York.

Mr. W. F. Fisher, of Wm. P. Bonbright & Co., left Saturday for Seattle, Wash.

An enjoyable Thanksgiving dance was given at the Kinnikinnick Thursday evening.

Colonel H. P. Lillibridge returned on Thursday after an extended visit in the east.

Hiram S. Cable, of Rock Island, Ill., president of the Cog railway, is in the city.

Mr. and Mrs. Eugene P. Shove left on Thursday for Gunnison county on a pleasure trip.

Miss Edith O'Neill of 315 South Weber left last Wednesday for a visit at Galena, Kansas.

Mr. C. H. Morse, of the Union and Morse companies, was at Cripple Creek Saturday.

C. H. Ryan of Springfield, Ills., who has been a frequent visitor, left Wednesday for St. Louis.

Miss Sara Mathewson left Saturday for a visit with friends in Grand Island and Lincoln, Neb.

Mr. Geo. I. Lippincott, of Philadelphia, is at the Antlers. He is interested in mines in this region.

Mr. W. T. Jones, auditor of the Florence and Cripple Creek railway, spent Saturday in this city.

Governor Roger Walcott of Massachusetts left Colorado Springs last week. He went direct to Boston.

Mr. W. E. Smiley, of Manitou, has returned from a five-months' sojourn in Chicago and Wisconsin.

Mr. O. B. Wilcox, a prominent attorney of Cripple Creek, was in the city Friday on business.

Mr. Harry Bell, a prominent mining man of Cripple Creek, was a visitor in the city Wednesday.

Mr. Lester Grant, of the State School of Mines, spent Thanksgiving with his parents in Manitou.

Mrs. Billings, from Chicago, has taken the R. J. Bolles house on North Cascade avenue for the winter.

Mr. Walter Henry Brown, a well-known newspaper writer of Denver, spent a few days in Manitou last week.

Mrs. W. F. Dean, of 131 East Vermijo, left the city last Friday for Bosworth, Mo., where she will visit.

Mr. A. Gaves, wife and daughters have taken apartments at the Alta Vista where they will spend the winter.

Major E. W. Halford, formerly private secretary of President Harrison, was at the Alta Vista last Tuesday.

Miss Older, of 606 East Boulder street, left Saturday for Los Angeles, Cala., where she will spend the winter.

W. J. Wilson who has been a resident of this city for about a year and a half, left Friday evening for New Orleans.

Mr. and Mrs. Robert Muir, of Burlington, Ia., are at the Alta Vista. Their stay in the city will be about two months.

R. E. Ellsburg, a prominent merchant of Victor, Colo., arrived in the city last Friday. He is stopping at the Alamo.

Dr. B. B. Creighton, of Manitou, has gone to Pueblo, where he hopes to receive some benefit from the mineral baths.

Judges Lunt and Harris returned Wednesday from Castle Rock, where they have been holding court during the week.

Mr. Wm. B. Gamble, of Detroit, who has been a guest at the Alta Vista for about three months, left Saturday for his home.

Mrs. Elizabeth Smith has returned to her home in Jersey City. She has been visiting her son, A. J. Smith, of this city.

Miss Bessie Bennett of Midland, Colo., a popular teacher of that place, spent Thanksgiving week with her parents in this city.

The Misses Cora and Clara Ross, who have been visiting for some months in Manitou, left last Tuesday for their home in Missouri.

Mr. J. F. Bradsbury left Saturday with Mrs. Bradsbury and their daughter for San Diego, Cal., where they will spend the winter.

Mrs. Totten and son, who have been for about three months guests at the Alta Vista, left Friday for their home in Washington, D. C.

Mr. T. H. Fowler and wife, of Holyoke, Mass., are stopping in the city while on a pleasure trip through this region. They are at the Alta Vista.

Mr. and Mrs. Lewis Searing, of Denver, are at the Antlers. Mr. Searing is an electrical engineer and has done a large amount of work in this city.

Dr. E. G. Lancaster of Colorado college lectured Friday evening before the Western Teachers' association at Gunnison, on the subject of "Adolescence."

Mr. James Foley, Jr., of Cobden, Ill., and old friend of Mr. C. E. Tschudi, was a visitor in Manitou last week. He is on a pleasure tour of the west.

Mr. de Putron Glidden left last Tuesday for Durango and Telluride. He was called there by wire on mining business and will be gone about a week.

Messrs J. S. and John L. Thompson returned Saturday from a trip to Old Mexico. After a day or two's visit they will return to their home at Lacon, Ill.

Mr. John C. Glover of the Del Norte Prospector, and his mother, who have been visiting in the city for the past two weeks, left Friday for their home.

Mr. John McKenna, superintendent of the New York Tunnel and Mining company of Cripple Creek, spent Thanksgiving in the city accompanied by his wife.

Mr. F. D. Van Amburg, of Cripple Creek, came down from camp Saturday and departed last night for the east. He will be absent several weeks on business.

Dr. S. W. Morrison has returned from a trip to Fruita, above Grand Junction. A large tract of farm land, some 8,000 acres in extent, has just been put under water.

Mrs. C. K. G. Billings and children, of Chicago, returned to Colorado Springs last week for the winter, and are at the Antlers. They are accompanied by Mrs. Hawker.

President A. D. Jones of the Pharmacist mine left early yesterday morning for Cripple Creek. He goes to inspect the new strike which was recently made in the property.

Mrs. Thos. C. Craig, who has been in the east for about three months, returned to the city last week and will be at the Alta Vista for a time awaiting the arrival of her family.

A. H. McClurg, of Chicago, president of the American Biscuit company, is at the Alta Vista. Mr. McClurg is the father of Mrs. Mortimer whose husband is of the firm of Mortimer and Stock.

Mr. E. L. Andrews, traveling passenger agent of the Chicago and Northwestern railway, and F. C. Matthews, who holds the same position with the Burlington company, were in the city Friday.

Mr. and Mrs. Louis Sauter have taken a cottage on Wood avenue, and will remain in Colorado Springs during the winter. They expect to sail for Europe next spring and will probably remain in Paris.

Mr. John Q. MacDonald, general manager of the Brodie Gold Reduction company at Cripple Creek, was in the city Saturday attending the meeting of the mill managers. He left last night for Denver.

Misses Jennie Davis and Alma MacKenzie were "at home" to a number of their friends Friday evening. The evening was spent in various amusements until a late hour, after which dainty refreshments were served.

The many friends of Mr. [illegible] H. Avery, secretary of the Elkton Consolidated company, will be glad to learn that his condition is improving. He has been suffering with a severe case of inflammatory rheumatism.

Colonel John Shorten the veteran newspaper man of Cripple Creek was down from camp Thursday. This is his first visit to the city in several months and he was kept busy shaking hands with his many friends.

Mr. Chas. W. Martin, formerly manager of the National hotel at Cripple Creek, has been visiting friends in the city several days. He will leave shortly for Denver and later will visit friends in his old home at Canton, O.

A party of five Boston people arrived at the Antlers Friday. They will spend the winter here. Those in the party are Mrs. C. H. Colburn, Miss Colburn, Miss Alice Colburn, Miss Williamson and Mr. Edward N. Whittier.

The opening of the new bowling alley at the Country Club was duly celebrated Thursday. Nearly the entire membership of the club was present and a most pleasant time spent. During the afternoon a pigeon shoot was also held.

Mr. and Mrs. William E. Frenaye arrived in the city early Sunday morning from Philadelphia. They are on their wedding journey and only stopped over for a few hours. While here they were pleasantly entertained by friends.

The proposition for the parking of Cascade avenue has not been lost sight of even though there has been no public discussion of the matter for the past few days. We have knowledge that the suggestion fell into good ground and that a practical result is to be expected before long.

Mr. Rubin Goldmark gave a "Posting party" to Cascade Saturday which was one of the most enjoyable events of the season. The party consisted of 24 people. They left early in the morning, and after a delightful ride to Cascade, enjoyed an excellent lunch, returning to the city late in the afternoon.

Misses Lillian and Alice Hatfield and Miss Hamlin gave a very pleasant bicycle party Saturday afternoon to a number of their friends. They went to Manitou and, returning, stopped at Miss Hamlin's, where light refreshments were served. A very enjoyable afternoon was spent by those who attended.

By far the most enjoyable hop ever given at the Antlers hotel occurred in the spacious dining room of the popular hostelry Friday evening. Over 40 couples were in attendance, including many young people of the city. Music was furnished by Casser's orchestra and the dance was prolonged until after midnight.

Wednesday proved to be a day of meeting for the various travelling passenger agents of the west. Mr. C. H. Duxbury of Omaha, travelling passenger agent of the Baltimore and Ohio, B. P. Humphrey of Kansas City, who represents the Lake Shore road and Mr. Erwin Tears of Denver representing the New York Central were in the city.

Important recent arrivals in Colorado Springs are Mr. and Mrs. A. H. Grant and their daughter, Miss Maggie Grant. Mr. Grant comes here from Lake City, Ia., where he was mayor, and filled other important positions. In this city he will engage in the mining and brokerage business with Messrs. C. H. and H. C. Morse, who have long been associated with the Union Gold Mining company.

Mr. P. H. Malloy, a well known mining man of Cripple Creek, has been in the city for the past few days, making active preparations for a trip to the new Mr. Malloy left Friday for the new El mining district of Yaka River, Mexico. Dorado, accompanied by Mr. Bert Plumb. The two gentlemen expect to be absent for several months and propose to make a complete examination of the gold fields before they return to the "States."

The Audubon Society.

A meeting of the Audubon society was held Saturday at the residence of Mrs. E. A. Eyre, No. 523 North Cascade avenue, which was the most enthusiastic one yet held in the city. An election of officers resulted as follows:

Mrs. Elizabeth Cass Goddard president; Mrs. Hatch, vice president; Mrs. Carpenter, secretary; Mrs. Edward Kent, treasurer. Executive committee: Mrs. C. A. Eldredge, Mrs. Slaughter, Mrs. F. O. Wood, Mrs. Harrison. Literary committee: Mrs. Hatch, Mrs. E. H. Eyre, Miss Dorsey.

Century Cycling Club.

The regular monthly meeting of the Century Cycling club of this city was held Friday evening last. This meeting was the occasion of the election of officers for the ensuing year. Mr. R. E. Osborn was re-elected president, C. W. Dawson will be vice president and Robert T. Epperson is the new secretary-treasurer. One director, Mr. B. Bickford, was also elected. Then came the balloting for captain, the most important office in the club. Although it was very much desired, Mr. P. C. Wright, the captain during the past year, positively refused to become a candidate for re-election, as his business would not allow him to devote as much time to the club as he thought was necessary. Mr. W. H. Kneck was, upon the first ballot, unanimously elected. After the election, some general business was transacted when the meeting was adjourned until the second Friday in December.

Capt. Wilde's Death.

A cablegram announcing the death of Captain G. F. Gladstone Wildes, in Mustapha Superior, Algiers, was received Saturday morning by Messrs. Brooks and Armit, of this city. The news of the sudden demise of the British army officer, who was well known and had many friends in this city, was received with universal regret.

Captain Wildes has long been an invalid and left here about a year ago for Algeries, where he thought the climate would prove beneficial. A villa was secured at Mustapha Superior, and the captain and his wife were very pleasantly situated. During the summer they visited London and in the fall were in Venice when the captain suffered from a very severe hemorrhage. They hastily departed for their Algerian home, but this seems to have been the beginning of the end.

Captain Wildes came to Colorado Springs in the fall of 1896 from Algiers, bringing letters from Mr. Sneeden to the late Mr. Liebig. He was well received in this city and soon made many friends. In the spring of 1895, he was married to Miss Minnie Sterling of this city, formerly of Wilkesbarre, Pa. Miss Sterling is a cousin of Mr. George R. Buckman.

Captain Wildes' health began to fail rapidly over a year ago, and a journey to Utah was undertaken, but in crossing Tennessee pass the altitude was so great that he could not stand the trip, and he was forced to return to this city. A few weeks later he departed for Algiers.

Captain Wildes was related to William E. Gladstone through his mother, who was a first cousin of England's 'Grand Old Man.' When quite young, Captain Wildes was sent to an English army preparatory school, but failed on his examination, and enlisted as a private. He was immediately drafted in a regiment which was ordered to India, and spent four or five years in the queen's eastern dominion. He secured a commission in the King's Dragoon Guards, soon after returning to England, and was brevetted captain on account of bravery displayed in the Liverpool dock riots.

Captain Wildes was about 33 years old. He leaves a wife and a sister, who resides in London, also some distant relatives in Algiers. He owned considerable property in this country, including a handsome residence on West Dale street.

Mr. Charles Hascall, who was so seriously injured in a runaway near Cripple Creek about 10 days ago, died Sunday morning at 7:45 o'clock. While it was thought from the beginning that Mr. Hascall could not survive the terrible accident, yet his remarkable vitality kept him alive and hopes were entertained of his ultimate recovery. Mr. Charles W. Hascall, his son, of this city, was with him in his last moments.

The remains were brought to this city last evening. The funeral announcement will be made later.

John D. Hunt, Esq., is now associated with the law firm of Pattison, Waldron & Devine, of Denver. Mr. Hunt will retain his offices in the Hagerman building and will have charge of the Colorado Springs general practice. Mr. Hunt is well known in this city, having been associated for the past five years with the late Thomas Henry Edsall.

[illegible]

Co. H. Entertains a Few Guests in Royal Manner.

THE MAYOR A GUEST OF HONOR

Company Armory Profusely Decorated with Flags and Bunting—Festivity the Result of the Thanksgiving Day Target Shoot—Speeches by His Honor and Others Follow a Delightful Spread—Great Enthusiasm Prevails.

That the boys of Company H, National Guard of Colorado, can hold a social function of the highest order, independent of any outside help was proven beyond a shadow of a doubt at their banquet in the armory last evening. It was an event that will stand in the annals of the company, and in the memory of their guests as one of the most enjoyable ever experienced.

The festivity was the outcome of the target shoot held on Thanksgiving morning, when the company was divided in two sections which competed for the banquet.

The hall was tastefully decorated. Upon the walls and across the room from corner to corner Old Glory was draped, and bunting and the national colors festooned. Upon the platform, where Mr. Hillard kept the boys in high spirits with his excellent performing upon the piano, some of the company's guns were stacked and upon their bayonets hung swords, bugles, belts, etc. On the north wall hung the target which had served to show the degree of marksmanship which the company possesses and many shots were in the bulls-eye. In various places bows and streamers of crepe recalled the memory of the late General Brooks.

Upon the table, which was set for about 60, white and yellow chrysanthemums gave harmony to the dashes of color around the room and in the center was a stand of candles which grew small as the hours passed.

Mayor Irvine occupied the chair of honor at the head of the table. At his right sat General L. E. Sherman, long connected with the Colorado Springs post G. A. R. At the mayor's left was Major W. G. Shapcott, who has had long experience with the National Guard of Wyoming.

The repast consisted of everything that the boys could desire to eat, and a few other things. The manner and rapidity with which the turkey disappeared was a corroboration of the statement of the small boy in the story, who, upon being asked by his uncle "How are boys created?" replied, "Hollow."

When all had satisfied themselves so far as eating was concerned, the attention was turned to speech-making. Lieutenant Spicer introduced Mayor Irvine as the first speaker of the evening and toastmaster. The mayor held the company completely from the start. He said that his interest in military matters dated from his earliest remembrance of things and that at the present time he had a great deal of use for the National Guard. He said that prior to the recent labor troubles, he, with a great many other people, had thought of them as "tin soldiers," but the fidelity and efficiency which came to light last winter at Leadville had completely changed his idea. He said he wanted to see the national guard turned loose on the Turk until not a vestige of him remained, and then added that from the appearance of the table his desire had been carried out for the National Guard had been turned loose on the turk and not a vestige of him remained. He said he wanted to see the National Guard composed of men strong physically, socially and mentally, unflinching in the face of the dangers of war, but cowards before all temptations to do acts disgraceful to the company, the city, the state, the nation and the flag.

The mayor was roundly cheered when he finished, and only by introducing the next speaker, General Sherman, did he quell the demonstration.

The honored veteran of the late war arose and gave the boys a wholesome practical talk. He dwelt upon reminiscences of the days of the war, giving many facts relating to his enlistment and service, all of which was of the greatest interest to his hearers. He closed his address with numerous bits of advice to the guardsmen pertaining to the performance of their duty.

Mr. Shapcott was next introduced, and if there was ever any doubt as to the major's popularity with the boys, it was dispelled before he had a chance to speak. He, too, talked from experience. He was long connected with the work of the National Guard of a neighboring state, and told what should be the strong points of the National Guard and how they could be gained. He drew comparisons between the guardsmen and the regulars, showing that, while the regular army is well enough in its place, experience has shown that the young men of the national guard who work for the state because they love it and the flag, and not for a stated pecuniary reward, are to be more relied upon in times of emergency. Mr. Shapcott's remarks were received with great applause.

Lieutenant Spicer was introduced, and after relating some Leadville experiences, he went on to tell of the faithfulness of his men, and to assure the guests that they stood ready to do their duty at all times. When he said that he believed every man in the company was ready to follow him anywhere he might need to lead them, the old building rang with cheers of approval and assurance that he was right.

Several of the men were called upon for short talks upon subjects of interest to the company and there were many happy speeches.

At the close of the speech-making the company arose and the mayor proposed a cheer for Old Glory. Mr. Hillard was sent back to the piano and the 'Star Spangled Banner,' sung in a rousing spirit, closed the happy event.

BEHRENS-WOODWORTH.

Wedding of Two Popular Young People Yesterday—They Will Reside in Cincinnati.

Yesterday afternoon at half past five, Mr. William F. Behrens of Cincinnati, and Miss Ina E. Woodworth of this city were united in marriage at the home of the bride's parents, 1112 North Weber, in the presence of the family and a few intimate friends. The ceremony was performed by Dr. W. H. W. Boyle of the First Presbyterian church in a very impressive and beautiful service.

The house was beautifully decorated for the occasion in palms, ferns, chrysanthemums, carnations and roses, and a prettier home wedding has rarely been witnessed in this city. The bride was attired in green grenadine over cerise with otter trimmings, and never looked more beautiful as she took the marriage vows. A delightful supper was served by Mueth. The happy couple departed last night at 8:40 for Cincinnati and will be at home after December 1st at their residence on Madison avenue, Norwood, Cincinnati.

Miss Woodworth is the beautiful daughter of Mr. J. M. Woodworth of this city, and has a host of friends and admirers here. Mr. Behrens is a popular and rising young business man of Cincinnati.

Wants $10,000 Damages.

Clara E. Stanton filed a suit in the district court yesterday against M. A. Berlin for $10,000 damages. The plaintiff alleges that she rented a house on South Tejon street from the defendant, through her husband Geo. C. Berlin, who acted as agent. The rental paid was $10 per month, and the defendant obligated herself to make all proper improvements about the premises.

During the month of April, 1897, while in the discharge of her household duties plaintiff was descending the back stairs, when a step broke and she was precipitated to the ground. The bones in the back of her left hand were broken and she has been disabled ever since. The plaintiff claims that the accident was caused through the neglect of the owner of the property, as proper repairs were not made after notification, therefore she asks for damages to the amount of $10,000 and $50 doctor fees.

MERE MENTION.

The sidewalk in front of the Stratton property on Pike's Peak avenue is being raised to a uniform grade.

Ex-Postmaster Ferguson's trial in the United States court in Denver has been postponed until January 11.

Mrs. C. H. Frowine has been appointed by Judge Severy as administratrix of the estate of the late C. H. Frowine.

Chas. M. Leury, formerly a subject of Queen Victoria, secured his final naturalization papers in the county court Saturday.

Articles of incorporation for the steam railway between this city and Cripple Creek were filed with the county clerk last Tuesday.

Mr. Geo. M. Walker, well known in Manitou and Colorado Springs, is now acting as cashier in the Hollenbeck hotel in Los Angeles, Cal.

W. B. Mason was arrested Wednesday afternoon by Fire Chief Baty for fast and reckless bicycle riding during the fire run on N. Nevada avenue.

A flag raising, with appropriate exercises, address, etc., followed the Thanksgiving programme at the Del Norte school Wednesday at 3 p. m.

Mary E. Barry filed a suit for divorce in the county court Friday against her husband, Vincent E. Barry. She alleges cruelty and asks for $2,000 alimony.

The furniture was removed from the old council room in Manitou last week, and the next meeting of the council which occurs December 7th, will be held in the town's own building.

Henry Brown filed a suit for divorce in the county court Saturday against Lulu Brown. He alleges that they were married in Denver in 1891, but that defendant wilfully deserted him over a year ago.

W. S. Boynton Saturday filed a demurrer to the contest suit of A. G. Lewis, late Fusion candidate for sheriff. The demurrer asserts that the statement of contest does not state facts and is unintelligible.

Mr. Joseph Newell, who was so seriously injured in a football game in Pueblo a week ago last Saturday, is reported as slowly improving. The operation which he recently underwent has proven successful, and with careful nursing it is expected that he will soon be out again.

Mrs. Hall, chairman of the Woman's Relief Corps gave out 91 turkey and chicken dinners to the poor families of the city on Thanksgiving. She wishes to thank especially the ladies and commission men who so kindly donated things for the dinners.

Considerable complaint has recently been made against the Saturday night balls at Weber hall, on Weber and Kiowa streets. Residents in this neighborhood declare that night is made hideous by the sounds of revelry, and they are unable to sleep.

Mr. W. C. Jones, proprietor of the Annex and Blue Front restaurants is preparing for his annual charity dinner which will be given to the poor on Christmas day. This dinner is given by Mr. Jones each year, and he usually feeds about 500 people.

The work of laying the new vitrified brick gutters on the south side of Kiowa street, between Tejon and Nevada, is now in progress. The public is assured that the contractors will not pursue the same dilatory tactics as were practiced on Huerfano street, and that the work will be pushed to rapid completion.

Major E. W. Halford, for a long time editor of the Indianapolis Journal, then private secretary to President Benjamin Harrison, and now paymaster of the United States army, stationed at Denver, delivered an interesting talk on "Journalism as a Life Work" at the Y. M. C. A. rooms last Tuesday evening.

Arthur Estes, formerly clerk at the Depot hotel, who skipped out last Sunday night with $25.90 belonging to Proprietor J. A. Grier, and an overcoat which was the property of M. E. Paxton, was arrested on Friday afternoon at Independence, brought to this city that night and lodged in the county jail.

The city of Colorado Springs will have another magnificent school building ready for occupancy when the public schools reopen after the vacation of 1898. This much was decided at a special meeting, the children of the east side, who have found it such a difficult matter to secure accommodations in the city schools.

Joseph Newell, the strong center rush of the Athletic association football team, who went to Pueblo a week ago today to play with the College team in its game with the Rovers' Athletic association, is at St. Francis hospital suffering with cellulitis, and it is said by the physicians that his condition is extremely critical.

John Hogue, a poor unfortunate, who been ill at the county hospital for the past two weeks, will be sent to Los Angeles, Cala. The altitude of this place is too high for Hogue, and he seems to be suffering from mental derangement. A number of Christian ladies recently raised $90 to send his family to California.

"I know," said the somewhat irresponsible friend, "that you don't believe in signs in the ordinary sense. But don't you sometimes find yourself in circumstances which cause presentiments of evil?" "Yes; every time some people ask me for a loan I feel as if I were going to lose money."—(Washington Star.

A survey is being made for a carriage road from Manitou to the Half Way house. The road will start in back of the Iron Springs hotel and there to the north to find its grade up the mountain. Messrs. John Palsgrove and A. E. Sawyer and Judge Reese of Lincoln, Neb., all of whom own property on the mountain, are said to be the principal interested parties.

Mr. J. P. Murray, vice president and general manager of the Midland Sampling and Ore company was in the city Saturday. Mr. Murray was here to make his report on an examination of report on of the Mt. Rosa property which is controversy. His report was submitted to a meeting of the board of directors Saturday and it is probable that the ground will be leased.

Annie Kinnard, the smooth young woman whose escapades in this city and Denver have brought her considerable newspaper notoriety, is under arrest in Denver. She was apprehended by the authorities in that city as it was thought that she was wanted here, but so far no one has appeared to prosecute her on a criminal charge.

City Treasurer Hale was busy last week sending out notices to water consumers that water rents for the next six months will be due December 1st. The new ordinance passed at the last meeting of the city council does away with penalties for delinquents. If the bills are not paid in 30 days water will be cut off without further notice.

One of the boys at the Colorado Institute for the Mute and Blind ran away Friday morning and is supposed to have started towards his home at Peyton. His name is Charles Light and he is about 16 years old. He is partially blind. Anyone having any information concerning his is requested to inform Superintendent Dudley at the institute.

H. A. Mills filed a suit in the district court Friday against F. W. Chase & Co., F. W. Eaton, G. D. Monroe, The Colorado Silent Concentrating Co., H. C. McCreery and J. B. Chamberlin, asking judgment on three promissory notes of $700 each, given by the first named defendant and endorsed by the remaining ones. William W. Dowling and Leon C. Cobens filed an attachment suit against Rose Amter for $135.

Colorado College chapter No. 999, Independent Order of the Short-Hairs was organized Saturday afternoon at Hagerman hall by the former members of the football team. The only qualification for membership was that the candidate must have played in the game with Golden or some other game and must have hair at least a yard long. Their constitution consists of only one section, and that is the preamble.

Miss Lucretia M. Allen, county school superintendent-elect, filed her expense account incurred in the recent election with the county clerk Saturday. The total expenses amounted to $383.60. Matthew Layden, Fusion candidate for assessor, puts down his expenses as $612.20. William W. Ferguson, People's Party candidate for justice of the peace, in the Victor precinct, assesses his expenses as $12.50.

Notwithstanding the cold weather Sunday afternoon, between 15 and 20 wheelmen turned out for the run of the Century Cycling club to Monument park and return over the mesa, a distance of about 25 miles. This is a very good showing considering the severe weather and the rough condition of the roads. A run for next Sunday will be called by Captain Kueck, through the columns of the Gazette some time during the coming week.

At the meeting of the Manitou G. A. R. post in the K. P. hall, last Saturday night, the members of the W. R. C. auxiliary presented the post with a beautiful United States flag. The flag measures six by eight feet and is pure silk, and it was made by the members of the Relief Corps as an offering to the post. The presentation which was in the nature of a surprise to the members of the post, was made the occasion of rejoicing and good fellowship.

P. W. Madsen and the Western Loan and Savings company filed a suit against H. I. Cranston et al., to foreclose on a note for $700.

A tourist party of 26 persons arrived from Chicago Wednesday morning in a private car. They spent part of the day viewing the sights of Colorado Springs and vicinity and left later via the Midland for California where they will spend the winter.

The Carleton coal mine, just north of the Pike View reservation was open to the inspection of the public Thursday. Many people took advantage of the opportunity and were amazed at the work done and the output of this mine which is situated at the very doors of Colorado Springs.

The demurrer of the contestee in the suit entitled E. M. De la Vergne vs. M. M. Sinton, was argued before Judge Severy in the county court Wednesday. It was sustained but defendant was allowed three days in which to amend his petition.

Negligent voters in this city and Cripple Creek will be given an opportunity on December 6th, 13th and 20th, to explain to the county commissioners why they failed to vote at the last election and why their names should be replaced on the permanent registration list.

Harry Light, a workman employed laying water pipe for the city, was seriously injured by a cave in Wednesday near Roswell. Light was covered by about two feet of dirt and had his leg broken. He was removed to St. Francis hospital and attended by Dr. Grover.

The fire department was called to 1310 N. Weber street by a telephone alarm Wednesday afternoon. An incipient blaze started by some small boys around a rose bush was responsible for the run. Hose company No. 2 extinguished the fire with the chemical before any damage was done.

The Rosebud Mining and Milling company filed a suit in the district court Wednesday against the Cripple Creek Sewerage company for $15,000 damages. Plaintiffs allege first that the sewerage company dug trenches and ran sewer pipes through their placer without permission for which they want $5,000 damages.

W. B. Jenkins et. al. filed a suit against the Boojum Gold Mining company. Plaintiffs allege that they are the owners of the Ramona claim and that defendants have entered their ground and removed valuable ores. They ask for $2,500 damages and that defendants be restrained from working the ground in dispute.

Mr. D. E. Dobbins, treasurer of Boulder county, was in the city Wednesday on business. Mr. Dobbins was recently elected to the office of treasurer by the biggest majority ever polled in Boulder county. He was formerly connected with the American National bank in Pueblo, before removing to Boulder county, and has many friends in this city.

An application for a supersedeas in the Williams perjury case was made to the supreme court in chambers in Denver Tuesday by Attorney J. K. Goudy and Judge W. S. Morris. Wednesday the supersedeas was granted and Williams will be permitted to give bond in the sum of $2,500, which must be approved by the sheriff of El Paso county. This decision on the part of the supreme court stays all proceedings in the case until a final hearing is had.

One day an overzealous newspaper correspondent in England telegraphed to this country the sudden death of Mark Twain in an English town. It happened the well known writer was at that time at his home in Hartford, Conn., and in a happy state of health. A solicitous friend in London, however, seeing the same erroneous dispatch, immediately cabled to Hartford for particulars. The message of inquiry came to the much-alive dead man, who sent back this amusing answer: "The reports of my death are greatly exaggerated. Twain."—(Chicago Times-Herald.

The king of Siam carries back with him the grand cross of the Order of St. Andrew of Russia, St. Stephen of Hungary, Sts. Maurice and Lazarus and the Annunciation of Italy, the Elephant of Denmark, the Black Eagle of Prussia, the Lion of the Netherlands, Charles III. of Spain, the Concepcion of Portugal, and St. Savior of Greece. Of minor orders his insignia would load a Bangkok mule. Viewed in the light of its decorative acquisition, his European tour was a great success.

An Atlanta man has just received the following letter from his brother, who is in the Klondike:

"Dear Jim: Stay where you air. I'm sorry I ever come here. At this writin' my hat is froze to my head, an' if I wuz to go in church I couldn't pull it off. My boots is likewise. Two weeks ago I lost the big toe what I chopped with an ax when I wuz a boy. Please send me one good wooden leg (left leg) as I expect to have a leg sawed off next week. Jim, sell my mules an' the oxen, an' send me money enough to get home on. I'm tired!"

The directors of the Cripple Creek Short Line Railway company held a meeting in the office of John [illegible] Franklin, one of the directors, at No. 106 North Tejon street, Saturday morning, and perfected the organization by the election of officers: W. S. Eaton, of Portland, Me., was elected president; F. D. Rogers, formerly of the same city, but now a resident of Colorado Springs, vice president and treasurer, and H. B. Stone, of this city, secretary. The charter, as filed with the secretary of state in Denver about a week ago, and later with the county clerk of El Paso county, was adopted as filed, and other routine work incidental to an organization was transacted.

The work of laying the conduits for the underground telephone wires is progressing rapidly on Huerfano street. The telephone people evidently understand their business, as plenty of men are employed ing of the school board held last week, when a petition asking for the erection of a new school house on the east side was favorably passed upon. The location for the new building was also decided upon, and by September 1st, 1898, a splendid, modern school building, costing $35,000 will be situated on the corner of Boulder and Institute streets, ready for and no time is being wasted.

A French sculptor, Pietre Roche, has invented an ingenious way of producing snow statues that will not melt. He noticed that, in icemaking machines the pipes containing the liquefied gases were covered with snow, and applied the same principle to copper statues made hollow and filled with freezing fluid. The moisture from the atmosphere forms on the metal in a few moments as a coating of snow, and is prevented from thawing by the freezing mixture. Many exquisite effects can be obtained in this way, and for the decoration of ballrooms on a midsummer night the snow statuary must be ideal.

A bad runaway and a terrible collision occurred at the corner of Kiowa street and North Nevada avenue Wednesday afternoon about 2:30 o'clock. Mr. Emanuel Moritz was driving a spirited animal from the Bernard livery stable, and was turning into Nevada avenue from Pike's Peak when the animal became frightened and started to run. When Kiowa street was reached William Thomas, a boy driving a delivery wagon along Kiowa, crossed the path of the runaway and a frightful collision ensued. Mr. Moritz and the boy were both hurled from their seats and became entangled in the wreckage. Their escape from instant death was almost miraculous.

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